

Reuther Yields to Pay Hike Demand

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WEATHER

Mostly
Sunny,
Mild

Daily Worker

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LAYOFFS RISE, SO DO RENTS

Hearing In Albany On Feinberg Law

The State Board of Regents is holding a hearing, Thursday, 1 p.m., State Education Building, Albany, to determine organizations to be listed as "subversive," under the Feinberg Law. Only five organizations—the Communist Party, the Communist Political Association, the Socialist Labor Party, Workers Party and the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico—have been invited to attend, with the obvious purpose of making it appear that the law is aimed only at "Communists."

Despite the attendance restriction, the American Labor Party and other progressive groups have announced their intention to be present at Thursday's hearing and to demand the right to be heard.



DEWEY

WASHINGTON, July 10. — Rental dwellings have been coming off the control list at the rate of about 9,300 a day since the new rent control law went into operation on April 1, Federal rent officials revealed today.

A strong drive to scrap rent controls is certain when Congress returns for its second session next January.

While complete figures are not available, officials said 189 rental areas including 560,000 dwelling units were decontrolled between April 1 and June 30. Since then, 22 other areas including an undetermined number of units have been freed.

In addition to actual decontrol action, Federal Rent Director Tighe E. Woods has issued a number of orders relaxing regulations, including the conditional removal of ceilings from "luxury" apartments.

Landlords now are finding it easier to get rent increases.

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The layoff rate in manufacturing industries has risen to its highest level in 10 years, it was revealed yesterday by the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report. This was one of the most significant findings in the committee report on "Employment and Unemployment" which analyzed figures of various government agencies.

Authors of the report attempt to allay fears of the growing depression and argue that the number of jobless, which it estimates at 3.8 million, is "not now at unreasonably high levels for the country as a whole." But they make, nevertheless, two admissions which are seriously damaging to their case.

First, they recognize that were it not for the increase in jobs in agriculture, as shown by the Census Bureau, figures for unemployment would be extremely alarming. Reason for this is the shrinking number of non-agricultural jobs, especially in manufacturing.

Non-farm jobs in June 1949, for instance

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Threaten T-H Ban on Strike of Steel Union

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BRITISH GET NO MORE DOLLARS NOW

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CONNECTICUT LEADERS HIT TRIAL OF '12'

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JACKIE ROBINSON AND THE UN-AMERICANS

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Lacking Facts, They Use Slander

AN EDITORIAL

THE MORE THE GOVERNMENT'S PROSECUTOR at the heresy trial at Foley Square shows his hand, the more he proves to the American people that he has no case. The more he talks, the more he proves that the indictment drawn up by Truman's Attorney General Tom Clark is a farce and a frame-up.

The charge of "conspiracy to teach and advocate force and violence to overthrow the government" is a complete fraud; it is in complete contradiction to the known principles of Marxism-Leninism which bases itself not on private conspiracies but on the will of the immense majority, the working class, the farmers and the Negro people.

The government first unfolded its case by pretending that it was not the Communist Party which was on trial. It did not dare to assert this since every schoolboy knows that to stage a political trial of an entire political party violates the very basis of the American democratic form of government.

But, the prosecution rapidly dropped this pretense with the active assistance of Judge Medina. Since the prosecution was utterly unable to prove a single act by any of the defendants which could be viewed as a "conspiracy" as defined in the indictment, it took refuge in the hired "confessions" of stoolpigeons testifying on the nature of the Communist Party.

Of the dozen or so government witnesses, the majority were spies on the payroll of the FBI's secret police, persons bought to provide weird tales about what they had heard or allegedly been "taught" in the Party. The

others were persons over whom the FBI dangled indictments for crimes.

In every single case, this hired testimony was in flagrant contradiction to everything for which Marxism-Leninism has stood for more than 100 years.

THE PROSECUTION FURTHER ADMITTED the fraud of its indictment when it shifted its case from the bought falsehoods of its own agents to the trying of a series of BOOKS. The prosecution brought into the case basic classic of Marxian Socialism which have been in circulation throughout the world, and in the USA, for generations and decades—works like the Communist Manifesto, Lenin's State and Revolution, Stalin's Foundations of Leninism.

The sole "evidence" consisted, then, of a pile of books, any one of which is available in libraries, universities, bookshops.

HAVING FAILED to impress the public with this ignorant ranting against classic books, the prosecution then resorted to the fishing out of certain works and pamphlets written from 10 to 20 years before the date when the alleged conspiracy of the Communist Party began in 1945 with the re-organization of the party.

The two books on which the Prosecution based its main effort were M. J. Olgin's "Why Communism" and W. Z. Foster's "Toward a Soviet America." It made no difference that both these books had been long out of cir-

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Connecticut Leader Assails Trial of '12'

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 10.—Odell Shepard, former Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut and Pulitzer prize winner, declared here that among the "present dangers" menacing the Bill of Rights was the trial of the 12 Communist Party leaders "for holding

J. Edgar Hoover Invited to Parley

J. Edgar Hoover and Attorney General Tom Clark were invited yesterday to have the FBI "officially" represented at the Bill of Rights Conference to be held July 16-17 at the Henry Hudson Hotel in New York, it was announced by Paul J. Kern, acting chairman of the conference.

FBI methods will be discussed by Clifford J. Durr, former Federal Communications Commissioner.

Chinese Warn US Imperialists On Provocation

SHANGHAI, July 10. — The Communist newspaper 'Emancipation Daily' said today that the arrest of U. S. Vice-Consul William B. Olive was a warning to "all American imperialists: abandon provocative actions or take the consequences."

Olive was released yesterday, after 67 hours in a Shanghai jail.

In an apology printed yesterday by 'Emancipation Daily', Olive was quoted as saying he had not been mistreated by his jailers.

The apology also quoted Olive as admitting he had violated traffic regulations and had beaten police officers in the station where he was booked.

The newspaper today published another letter by Olive, offering his apologies to the policemen he attacked.

Authorities accused Olive of driving his car into a parade column on Wednesday, narrowly missing several marchers.

'Emancipation Daily' said today this act was "clearly a provocative act of U. S. imperialism."

unpopular political beliefs."

Shepard was one of three prominent Connecticut backers of the scheduled Bill of Rights Conference to be held in New York, July 16-17, who refused to be intimidated by redbaiting and publicly reaffirmed their sponsorship of the conference.

Prof. Thomas I. Emerson, Connecticut People's Party leader, described the Bill of Rights Conference as "a group of ordinary liberal citizens who are meeting to exchange ideas concerning such things as the attacks on academic freedom in the unwarranted dismissal of college professors and the operation of the FBI as revealed in the Coplon case."

Prof. Emerson denied that the conference had any connection with his own party or any other political party.

Henry Seidel Canby, editor, lit-

erary critic and Walt Whitman biographer, said he could not attend the New York conference, but would send a message of his support. Canby scoffed at the idea that "such a group as the list of sponsors reveals is Communist or fellow travelers."

Five hundred and forty-six prominent citizens are sponsoring the July 16-17 Bill of Rights Conference. Among these are 108 leading educators, 61 religious leaders, 62 trade union leaders, 53 cultural figures and 27 editors and lawyers. Clark Foreman is executive director of the conference.

The parley, to be held at the Henry Hudson Hotel, Foreman has said, intends to provide "an avenue for all Americans, regardless of political belief, to reaffirm traditional liberties of speech, press, pulpit and political advocacy."

Drive Launched Against Radio Jimcrow

By John Hudson Jones

Paul Robeson, chairman of the Council on African Affairs, joined Canada Lee, actor, and 300 others Saturday in denouncing radio's treatment of Negroes in jobs and programs. The two spoke to a "Conference on Radio, Television and the Negro People" at the Hotel Theresa, sponsored by the Committee for the Negro in the Arts.

Lee, now appearing in "Anna Lucasta," at the 125th Street Apollo Theatre, denounced the fact that with rare exceptions, it is the cannibal, the lazy gambler, the shiftless, thieving, razor-wielding Negro that has come to represent the totality of Negro life as depicted on the American radio."

BACKS DRIVE

This treatment, Lee said, is part of "the year of 1949—the year of beating of Negro young people for daring to swim in public swimming pools in St. Louis." Lee related a recent incident, when a major network asked a group of Negro actors to "play cannibals and eat

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The People vs. Medina

By Joseph North

The judge may believe that he can play the Czar in Courtroom 110 and nobody will be the wiser, but the tribunes of the people are there, listening. They continue to come, Negro, white, from the trade-unions here and from west of the Hudson.

Word has flown throughout the city that Councilman Ben Davis is on the stand, and the crowds waiting in line for admission have grown. Many of the men and women who voted for him are here, standing for hours to get the chance to hear their chosen spokesman.

Others come from the unions in order to report back to their locals and tell what they heard. They speak to you in that shocked way people have who see something they cannot believe. Listen to Miss Halois Moorhead, business agent of the Hotel Front Service Employees Union, and to Miss Marie Kavarcio, member of the Hotel Front Service Employees Union.

"You've got to see it to believe it," Miss Moorhead said. She referred to Judge Medina's continued threats leveled at Councilman Davis, now on the stand.

The judge had just delivered his prefabricated warning that Davis would receive the same treatment the other four defendants had gotten who were jailed on contempt charges.

JUDGE'S THREAT

Miss Moorhead, business agent of her union and who is a Negro, said, "Why, all Councilman Davis did was to answer his lawyer's question that he had taken an oath to uphold the Constitution—of the U.S.A., the State and to protect the interests of his city." The judge said he regarded that answer as a trespass on his injunction that the witness reply briefly.

Miss Kavarcio responded: "I can see that the judge will not permit any evidence on Councilman Davis' great contributions to the Negro people's struggles for rights. All I hear is the Court's warning that it is irrelevant, immaterial. All I hear is the word 'sustained—sustained' to Prosecutor McGohey's objections."

Miss Moorhead told a representative of the Negro press that she regarded this trial as an attack upon the basic democratic principles of the United States. "It is not even a question of a fair trial," she replied to the Negro reporter's question. "The very fact that you have such a trial

(Continued on Page 9)

Courts--North and South--Alike to Davis

By Abner W. Berry

Editor of the Harlem Edition of The Worker

Councilman Benjamin J. Davis is supposed to be having his day in court down in Foley Square. And he is finding it not much different from the courts he faced in Georgia more than 15 years ago.

Both as lawyer and defendant, the towering Manhattan Councilman has had a wide experience with the judicial apparatus of which Judge Harold R. Medina's court is a part. He has found it to be biased, class-angled and thoroughly a part of the "system of force and violence (against Negroes) that has not yet been eliminated."

Judge Lee B. Wyatt, of La Grange, Ga., Davis has written, introduced him to the Communist Party and steered his determination to "identify myself with my own people and strike a blow against the lynch system. . . ." Judge Wyatt had tried the case of the State of Georgia against Angelo Herndon. Like Medina, he had threatened Davis, Herndon's attorney, with jail, adding to the threats all of the anti-Negro epithets in the vocabulary of a "wool hat" Georgia country gentleman.

Herndon, Davis reminded Medina's Foley Square heresy court, was charged with "attempting to overthrow the government by force and violence."

SAME VENOM

The suave Medina skipped the epithets, but his lecture was charged with the same sort of social venom which had moved Wyatt, the Georgia jurist. He was obviously angered at Davis'

turning the "force and violence" charge back upon his accusers.

The only force and violence he had ever discussed and experienced, Davis told the winning judge in answer to a direct question, was the unpunished force and violence in the form of lynching, police brutality, legal and extra-legal terror.

Medina's "chance" came when Davis was prevented, then permitted by the court, to answer a question concerning his oath of office as a New York City Councilman. The witness committed the "error" of repeating the oath in full, mentioning the fact that he had sworn to uphold

the constitution of the State of New York." The judge leaned forward making actor-like gestures with his hands and began his lecture:

"Now, Mr. Davis, I warned you several times not to bring in matter ruled out before."

But he did not finish his lecture until he noted for the witness: "Now you are an intelligent man." It was as if he had prefaced the remark with: "Although you are a Negro and belong to a primitive people, etc., etc."

Davis gritted his teeth at the remark, but otherwise retained

(Continued on page 9)

CHIANG IN PHILIPPINES HUNTING ALLIES

BAGUIO, Philippines, July 10. — Chiang Kai-shek arrived here today to discuss formation of a Pacific anti-Communist alliance with Philippines President Elpidio Quirino. Chiang flew here from Formosa at the invitation of Quirino. Chiang is also asking Quirino for the right to use the Philippines as a base for action against the People's Liberation forces of China.

No More Dollars Now, Snyder Tells Cripps

LONDON, July 10. — More dollars will not be made available to help Britain's growing economic crisis, the finance ministers of U. S. Britain and Canada agreed today.

British Gov't Set To Break Strike Of Dock Workers

LONDON, July 10. — The British Labor government prepared tonight to begin a wide strikebreaking action after striking London dock workers ended a strategy meeting without any indication they would return to work tomorrow.

If the more than 10,000 striking stevedores and tugmen defy Friday's back-to-work ultimatum by the government and don't start unloading 109 ships tied up at London's docks tomorrow, the government threatens to:

- Call out the armed forces to move into the dock area.
- Draft civilians to do the work of strikers.
- Suspend all normal trade union agreements.
- Commandeer public halls and private homes of the strikers.
- Arrest strike leaders and strikers, without warrants.

More than 1,700 army, navy and air force men are already scabbing on the docks but they haven't been able to make much more than a small dent in the strike-bound cargo.

After three days of negotiations, they failed to find any common ground as Britain's economy found itself strangling under Marshall Plan dictation and blocked by barriers of dollar import tariffs.

The finance ministers said Britain's crisis was caused by "deep-seated maladjustments."

The announcement served to indicate that American financial interests are squeezing their British rivals hard, demanding entrance to British markets, and a harsher crackdown on British labor and the standard of living in England.

It was decided that technical and fact-finding discussions should be held in preparation for further high-level negotiations which, it is hoped, can be held in Washington early in September.

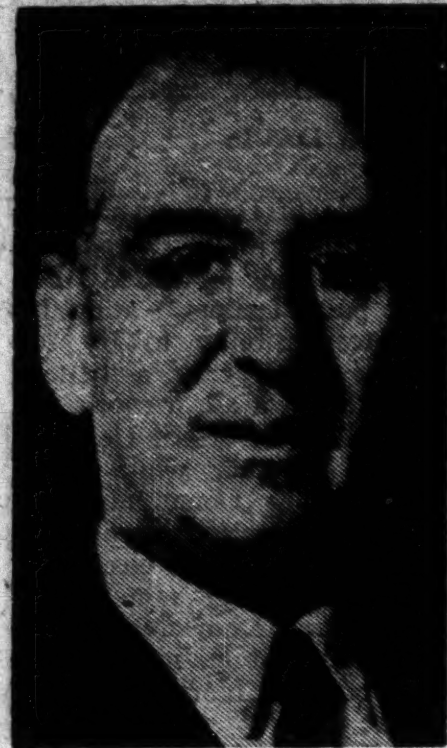
Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder, who acted for Washington in the talks, said that stockpiles of rubber, tin and other British Empire exports are getting low. Observers said this was bait to get the British to open their "sterling bloc" markets in return for more American purchases of these war materials.

Snyder also got Sir Stafford Cripps, fake Socialist, to agree that Britain would not enter into favored trade deals with other countries. Britain recently angered Washington by making such a deal with Argentina without getting Washington's permission.

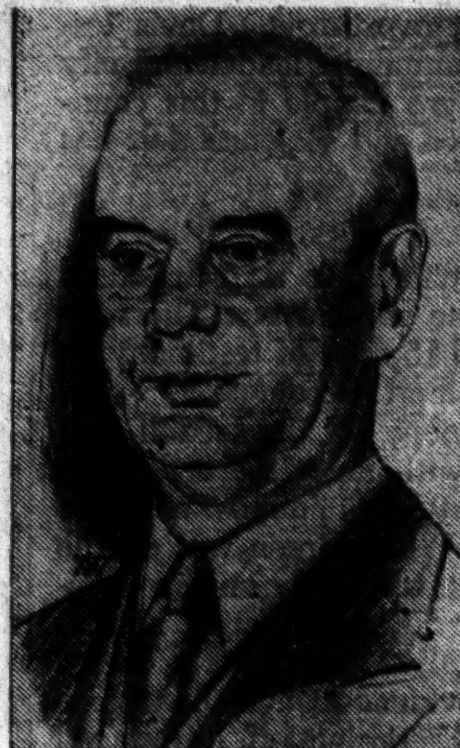
Reuther Yields to Wage Hike Demand

By George Morris

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—Walter Reuther, keynoting the convention of the CIO United Automobile Workers here today yielded, at least in words, to the rising sentiment of the auto workers for a wage fight. The special prominence the UAW president



CYRUS CHING



PHILIP MURRAY

Injunction Faces Steelworkers

WASHINGTON, July 10. — The threat of an 80-day strikebreaking injunction hangs over the 500,000 steelworkers, whose demand for a wage hike has been rejected in full

by U. S. Steel Corp. and all other major steel producers. It is reported here that President Truman is prepared to get such an injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act if Federal Mediation Director Cyrus Ching is unable to force the CIO United Steelworkers to agree to a settlement.

Ching is scheduled to meet tomorrow at 4 p.m. with CIO president Philip Murray and representatives of U. S. Steel and six other big producers. Contract talks between the union and the steel firms were broken off last week in Pittsburgh, when the steel bosses refused to consider a wage increase.

The steel union's wage policy committee and executive board is scheduled to meet Tuesday, at which time it will consider the possibility of a strike on Saturday night.

The union is seeking a wage

hike, pension plan and insurance from the steel bosses.

Steel production is falling so fast that its momentum may carry it down to 70 percent this month, according to "Business Week."

The magazine observes that the plummeting steel rate probably means the over-all rate of industrial activity is still on the way down.

Many think the steel industry is operating even now in excess of day-to-day consuming needs, says the article.

"Steel's decline would be even sharper if it weren't for the auto industry," says the article. "Steel purchases by the auto companies represent backlogs that will go through August, and maybe beyond."

Only a few other steel users are considered good customers at this time, according to the magazine.

gave to wages in his opening speech and printed report seemed to be in contrast to his stand at an earlier stage of fourth-round talks.

Reuther even appeared to be critical of most of his right wing colleagues in the CIO's leadership who already withdrew wage demands this year.

"This is no time for men of little faith and less courage to be leading the forces of labor," declared Reuther.

"Unemployment is growing because millions of American families lack the purchasing power to buy the many things they need. For labor to yield in face of management propaganda and compromise or withdraw its economic demands would be betrayal of labor's whole fight for a prosperous America based on an economy of full employment, full production and full consumption.

"What labor does in the coming negotiations will be decisive in determining whether we shall continue to drift to depression and disaster or whether we can reverse this trend before it is too late."

SEES SHOWDOWN

With Ford negotiations the most advanced in the auto industry and the contract deadline next Friday, Reuther said a showdown on pensions and wages will come "in the next couple of weeks."

Reuther also thundered loudly against General Motors, but said nothing of the double escalator cost-of-living wage clause and how he expects to break through the GM contract that has another year to run. He did tell reporters yesterday that the UAW won't sign any more pacts with escalator clauses.

Reuther's shift of emphasis on wages and pensions, and practically no mention of the Marshall Plan which was his pet subject for a long time, gave much satisfaction to delegates of the many locals whence the pressure for a wage fight has come in recent weeks.

The question was how much of the talk was real and how much of it is factional temporary appeasement of convention sentiment.

SHIFTS ATTENTION

On the speedup issue, too, Reuther's report sought to shift attention from earlier UAW board statements in which those who raised the issue were red-baited and charged with "exaggerating" the menace. He now promised to wage a struggle against speedup.

Symbolizing the fight against Reuther are the announced candidacies of William C. Grant for the presidency and William Johnston for the vice presidency against Richard Cosser. Johnston, one of the leading Negro members of the union, will especially express the widespread resentment over the union's do-nothing policy in face of declining employment of Negroes in the industry. Both candidates are from Ford Local 600, (Continued on Page 9)

Italy's Treasury Workers to Strike

ROME, July 10 (UP).—Employees of the Treasury Ministry throughout Italy will strike next Friday in support of their demands for increased living allowances and other bonuses, leaders of the Treasury Workers' Union said today.

BULLETINS

U.S. IRON CURTAIN AROUND USSR SHIP

PHILADELPHIA, July 10. — The Coast Guard today maintained a close watch over the Russian freighter Dmitry Donskoy. There was no explanation from federal officials.

The Donskoy anchored at midstream in the Delaware River off pier 96 South last night. Immediately a coast guard patrol craft put out to the freighter and began to circle it. The patrol boat intercepted all approaching craft.

HITS MEDDLING BY CATHOLIC CHIEFS

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UP). — Rep. Tom Steed (D-Okla.), today criticized what he called "Catholic interference in legislation" and said he will block all administration bills before the House Labor Committee until it acts on federal aid to education.

"I am on strike," Steed said. "If we have got to have a showdown on this religious issue, I am ready for it now."

STALIN'S SON SAYS USSR PLANES BEST

MOSCOW, July 10 (UP). — Lt. Gen. Vassily Stalin, son of Premier Joseph Stalin, said in an interview today that Russian airplane builders lead the world and that "our fliers fly farther, faster and higher than anybody."

End Charges on Rank-Fileers In Painters Union

A rank-and-file campaign in AFL Painters Union locals in New York forced union officials to drop charges of "Communism" against five rank-and-file leaders of Local 1507 in Brooklyn last Friday.

The charges of "Communism" were brought after the five had run for office on an anti-administration slate.

The five rank-and-file leaders are Julius Cohen, Irving Axelrod, Ben Luberoff, David Weiss and Jack Steinman.

Chairman Dunn of the Local, which numbers 600 to 700 members, told the Local's meeting at 635 Fulton St. that he had no desire to punish men who opposed his election. And he said that International Union Representative Jake Wellner had been "persuaded" not to press the charges.

Fight Clark's Concentration Camp

Attorney General Tom Clark's use of Ellis Island as a concentration camp for workers' leaders will be protested twice tomorrow. At 10:30 a. m. workers will fill the Courtroom at Room 306 of the Foley Square Courthouse, while habeas corpus writs for the release of Ferdinand C. Smith, Negro maritime leader, and three other workers' leaders, are argued.

At 3 p. m. Tuesday an emergency conference against the jailing of men and women without bail in deportation cases will be held at the Hotel McAlpin.

The four workers' leaders on Ellis Island include Smith, who came from Jamaica in 1919; Peter Harisiades, Greek-American antifascist writer and organizer, who faces execution if sent to Athens; George Pirinsky, executive secretary of the American Slav Congress, and Beatrice Siskind Johnson.

All four have made vain efforts

HOW YOU CAN FIGHT BACK

Following are the protest actions called by the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born:

Tuesday, 10:30 a.m.: Fill the courtroom in Room 306, U.S. Courthouse, Foley Square, where habeas corpus writs will be argued for Beatrice Siskind Johnson, Ferdinand Smith, George Pirinsky and Peter Harisiades.

Tuesday, 3 p.m.: Hotel McAlpin emergency conference.

Wednesday, 11 a.m.: Picketline in front of 70 Columbus Ave. to protest deportation hearings in the case of Benjamin Saltzman.

to become American citizens. Harisiades came from Greece in 1916; Pirinsky from Bulgaria in 1923, and Mrs. Johnson from Poland more than 35 years ago.

Arthur Garfield Hays, general counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, yesterday denounced the arrest of the four leaders in a letter to Clark.

The Department, said Hays, has "virtually admitted that it has no power to detain aliens without bail, pending proceedings."

The Department made this admission when it asked Congress to pass the Hobbs bill, giving it

power to imprison aliens pending deportation.

"... It appears extraordinary," said Hays, "that the Department should act as if the Hobbs bill were law."

This morning at 11:30 four other non-citizens are staging a protest march down Broadway to the Ellis Island wharf on South Ferry from Chambers St.

The four are protesting an order compelling them to report to Ellis Island every Monday. They were arrested on deportation warrants a

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Davis Tells Jury About Anti-Negro Violence

By Harry Raymond

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

In a dramatic half-day courtroom session of the trial of the Communist leaders Friday, City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis told the jury how force and violence was practiced against Negro Americans, and was threatened for the second time by Judge Harold R. Medina with punitive judicial action. The judge had threatened to remand Davis to jail nearly two months ago when he protested a prejudiced ruling of the court.

Davis testified that never in his life had he advocated overthrow of the U.S. Government by force and violence.

One of the 12 Communists charged under the 1940 Smith Act with teaching "violent overthrow," Davis testified that in his speeches as a Communist leader and city legislator he "pointed out the Negro people in this country are victims of a system of force and violence that has not yet been eliminated."

THIRD DEFENSE WITNESS

Davis was the third defense witness to take the stand in this trial. He was called to the witness box Thursday afternoon after the jury had heard 15 days of testimony by Illinois Communist Chairman Gilbert Green.

As Davis continued his testimony for the second day, Judge Medina, his voice bristling with anger, warned Davis to eliminate from his testimony matters of jimcrow and race discrimination ruled out before. When Green was on the stand, the judge clamped down on testimony on the Communists' fight for equal rights for Negroes, stating he had heard "enough" of jimcrow and lynching.

Judge Medina ruled out as evidence Davis' first piece of legislation, a bill against race discrimination, introduced in the City Council in January, 1944.

Earlier Davis, answering the court's question if he had taken an oath to defend the constitution of the United States when he was sworn in as a councilman, said yes, and added he had sworn also to uphold the constitution of the state of New York.

The judge turned angrily to Davis, telling him he had not been asked about the constitution of the State of New York.

"Now, Mr. Davis, I warned you several times not to bring in matters ruled out before," the judge said.

Defense attorney Harry Sacher objected to the court's remarks. The judge turned toward the lawyer. He spoke in a firm but angry voice.

"I am addressing my remarks to Mr. Davis," Judge Medina said. "Three times I have warned him. It is a command. I would think somebody in the defense would advise the witness. When I do something you look surprised. I hope the next time you won't be surprised."

Sacher replied with a question to the court: "May we now return to the trial of the case?"

CAMPAIGN SPEECHES

Sacher asked Davis if he had discussed the teachings and advocacy of the Communist Party in public speeches during his first successful campaign for a councilmanic seat. The judge overruled this question, acting on an objection by Prosecutor John F. X. McGohey.

Sacher then asked the witness if he had discussed force and violence and socialism during the campaign.

"I said those things which were substantially the policy of our party at that time," Davis replied.

The prosecutor objected. The judge ordered: "Strike that out."

"I pointed out we had a big responsibility in New York City of continuing the City Council tradition established by the election of the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell. He had endorsed me as his logical successor."

Prosecutor McGohey was on his feet with another objection.

Judge Medina said: "You were asked to testify on the question of force and violence. I had just sustained an objection on the question of the Negro councilman. Yesterday I warned you against stating the (Angelo) Herndon death penalty."

(Davis had testified Thursday his acting as counsel in 1933 for Herndon, who faced the death penalty in Georgia for leading an unemployed demonstration, a victory "made possible by the

brought him to a decision to join the Communist Party).

The judge ordered Davis to confine his remarks to the question of "force and violence."

"I pointed out the Negro people in this country are victims of a system of force and violence that has not yet been eliminated," Davis continued. "A great number of years have gone fleeing by while the Negroes and their allies in the labor movement have been trying to get an anti-lynching bill passed. It was a curious thing this force and violence was practiced and not punished."

"I said that as a member of the City Council I would see to it that police brutality against the Negro people would be wiped out. I gave as an example the March, 1935, violence (in Harlem) against the Negro people."

He told the jury that he had taught that the long existence of police violence against the Negro people in America has been a "springboard for violence against other minorities—Puerto Ricans, Mexicans, Jews and the Catholic people in some parts of the country."

Davis told the jury he had been elected to the City Council for his first term in November, 1943, on the Communist ticket.

MET ON ELECTION

He said he had discussed his election as a special meeting of Party leaders and took up the question of policy shortly thereafter. This meeting, he said, was attended by Gilbert Green, Jack Stachel, the late Councilman Peter V. Cacchione and perhaps Eugene Dennis.

"It seems to me if it was just a group that happened to meet, it doesn't mean anything," the judge remarked. "You can go ahead."

"I object to your Honor's statement that something may not have much significance," protested lawyer Sacher. "It is the jury's duty to decide that. This is an intelligent jury and can place their own significance on the testimony."

Davis continued testifying about the meeting of the Party leaders. He said Stachel declared his election had "very great significance," that it was a "victory for the Negro people, the labor movement, a victory for democracy in our city, a victory over redbaiting."

VICTORY FOR UNITY

Green, according to Davis, characterized the election victory as "this very good example of unity of the Negro people with white workers in New York City,"

Negro people of Harlem and the workers all over Manhattan . . .

Davis said he addressed the group of party leaders, stating it was his responsibility to try to make New York City a better place to live in for all, irrespective of race, politics or creed. He said he pointed out that while there were only 6,000 Communists in Manhattan, he received more than 43,000 votes in the 1943 elections, showing that a large number of Republicans and Democrats voted for him, and that he must serve all who voted for him in the city legislature.

"I said that my first responsibility was to the New York City Council," Davis testified. "That is not contrary to the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Every little gain that could be squeezed out for the people was in line with Marxism-Leninism. I proposed to live up to the highest principles of my people. I said I could live up to the principles of Marxism-Leninism by fighting to win every gain, win the war and make this a city without discrimination."

Davis said there was a general agreement among the party leaders with his remarks.

Davis opened his second half day of testimony, stating that through reading Marxist classics, other Communist literature and the Daily Worker while he was acting as chief counsel in the Angelo Herndon case he decided to join the Communist Party.

He said he was especially impressed by material showing how under socialism in the Soviet Union it is possible for many nationalities to live together in peace and friendship.

"I began to think what I could do to fight jimcrow and lynching," he said, "so I joined the Communist Party."

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Among his tasks, he said, was one of helping to publish a weekly paper, The Southern Worker.

The witness told how he came to New York in 1935, established a residence and became editor of the Negro Liberator, conducting a campaign against the threatened invasion of Ethiopia by Mussolini. He told how he joined the staff of the Daily Worker as a reporter and feature writer in January, 1936, became a member of the editorial board in 1938 and served as acting managing editor for a while.

He refuted FBI stoolpigeon Louis Budenz's testimony in which Budenz claimed he was appointed managing editor by William Z. Foster. He said Budenz was nominated for the post of managing editor at a board meeting at which Davis asked to be relieved of his work as acting managing editor. Budenz, he said, accepted the nomination with a speech pledging loyalty to the working class.

In 1942, Davis testified, he was elected secretary of the Harlem Communist Party, but he said he continued his connection with the Daily Worker to this day. He said he still serves as president of the Freedom of Press Publishing Co., publishers of the paper. He said he still writes for the paper and works with the editors in an advisory capacity.



DAVIS

BAKERY DRIVERS OK PLAN TO END LOCKOUT BY 6 BIG FIRMS

Some 1,500 bakery truck drivers voted yesterday to accept a proposal to end the 19-week lockout at five of the city's largest bakeries, which followed a strike at the sixth.

But the drivers, members of Lo-

cal 550, AFL Teamsters, announced they would not return to work until 2,900 bakery workers, members of Local 50, AFL Bakery Workers, also reached a contract agreement. These men, who were locked out also, will continue negotiations tomorrow.

See City Demos Set to Renominate O'D as Mayor

By Michael Singer

With President Truman and national Democratic chairman Sen. J. Howard McGrath stepping into the local mayoralty scene, it was regarded as virtually certain that Mayor O'Dwyer will be renomi-

nated to succeed himself when the five county leaders meet today at the National Democratic Club to name the candidate.

The actual formality of the selection may be delayed pending O'Dwyer's return from Washington on Tuesday where he will meet with Truman at the latter's invitation. The President wired the mayor to come to the capital last Saturday. It was also learned that Sen. McGrath, who has never been fully convinced of O'Dwyer's intentions to withdraw from the race, pulled the strings for Bronx Leader Ed Flynn who dictated the party's order that the mayor change his mind.

A few inside observers contended over the weekend that there may still be a surprise switch in the mayoralty development. They saw in Truman's invitation to O'Dwyer not an ultimatum by the President that the mayor run but a bid for Borough President John Cashmore, considered by many to be closer to the President than any New York Democratic leader, not even excepting Flynn. Cashmore was personally hailed by Truman for Brooklyn's thumping majority in the last Presidential election. Truman also has contrasted to intimates Cashmore's loyalty while O'Dwyer was meeting with Eisenhower and Douglas forces for Presidential allegiance.

With Cashmore desperately seeking the mayoralty bid, these political commentators see O'Dwyer's visit to Washington as the Brooklyn leader's last bid to get the nomination.

THREAT OF FIGHT

Another angle to the Truman-O'Dwyer meeting is the threat of an inner party primary fight by Council Majority leader Joseph T. Sharkey should Cashmore get the nomination. If the latter were to get Truman's approval few expect Sharkey—an organizational Democrat—to defy the Chief Executive.

These speculations notwithstanding, O'Dwyer is conceded to be the Democratic nominee. The public exhibition by rightwing labor leaders at City Hall last Friday to demand that the mayor run again is being followed up by a businessmen's delegation this morning for the same purpose. The group will be headed by John A. Coleman, former president of the New York Stock Exchange and head of the recent Draft O'Dwyer Committee.

The labor group composed of 30 rightwing AFL and CIO union spokesmen left the City Hall meeting convinced that O'Dwyer would run.

O'Dwyer told the press he would consider the "ultimatum"

over the weekend and give his reply tomorrow. His deadline jibes with his visit to Truman which to most observers means O'Dwyer has already decided to be the candidate.

Not spoken about publicly but emphasized in private quarters is the campaign heat put on the Democrats by the American Labor Party. Many more are convinced that the Democrats, afraid of the ALP, put pressure on the leaders and the President to name O'Dwyer, who with the Liberal Party endorsement as a "cushion" would make the best showing against the expected onslaught of the Labor Party.

An interesting sidelight on the mayoralty campaign is the disappointed attitude of Democratic politicians over Eugene P. Connolly's weak showing among ALP clubs in his disruptive primary fight against Ewart Guinier, the official Labor Party designee for Manhattan Borough President. These Democrats had hoped that a bitter inner ALP fight would split the party sufficiently to undermine its mayoralty campaign. The overwhelming rejection by the ALP members to Connolly's aspirations and tactics has convinced the Democratic chieftains that they cannot expect much comfort from the Manhattan Councilman.

Hit Arrest of 106 In Hawaii Strike

HONOLULU, July 10. — Striking Hawaiian longshoremen charged today that the mass arrest of 106 pickets yesterday indicated island employers were "desperate and will try anything to break the strike prior to a federal inquiry."

Robert McElrath, a spokesman for the striking CIO International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, cabled Harry Bridges the union's president on the situation.

Police made the 106 arrests for violation of a new territorial law which prohibits interference with persons going to work. The pickets were demonstrating against the unloading of tinplate from a strike-bound freighter by scabs.

Daily Worker

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The Communist Position on Democracy

The Daily Worker prints below excerpts from "Notes on the Defense of American Democracy," by Eugene Dennis and Gil Green, which originally appeared in the May, 1938, issue of "The Communist." It was Judge Medina's refusal to permit this article to be used as testimony that led to the colloquy between the judge and Gil Green at the trial of the "12," after which Medina remanded Green to jail for the duration of the trial. Medina last week finally permitted the use of the article as evidence.

The excerpts follow:

When Communists declare their complete adherence to the principles of democracy, announcing their readiness to defend it from fascist foes, reactionary bourgeois scribes and professional skeptics accuse us of artful "maneuvers," while Trotskyite-Lovestoneite traitors, posing as "Marxists," shout "betrayal." Both these schools of "thought," if vilification and treachery can be classified as such, have a common platform. They desire to confuse the masses as to what Communism stands for, to distort truth in the interests of reaction and fascism.

The Communist movement, as expressed by Marx in The Communist Manifesto, disdains to hide its views. It states its opinions openly and frankly. The Communist Party proclaims the fact that it is the party of the revolutionary working class, the party of socialism. That is why it has been and remains the most energetic, most consistent and most devoted champion of democracy. For socialism is the logical goal of the democratic struggle; it is the highest development of democracy.

Marx and Engels, the founders of scientific socialism, were in their time stalwart fighters in behalf of democracy. In the epoch of the bourgeois-democratic revolution, they rallied the proletariat to guarantee the victory of bourgeois democracy. They realized that under democracy, even limited bourgeois democracy, the working class could have greater opportunity for organizing, for becoming conscious of its historic mission, for advancing further the struggle for socialism.

DEMOCRATIC STRUGGLE

Lenin, likewise, basing himself upon the teachings of Marx and Engels and the experience of the Russian and international working class, directly participated in and repeatedly stressed the significance of the democratic struggle. In the very first program of the Russian Social-Democratic Party he wrote:

"Therefore, the most urgent thing the workers must do, the first thing the working class must aim at in bringing its influence to bear upon the government is to achieve political liberty, i.e., the guarantee by law (Constitution) that all citizens will be able directly to participate in the administration of the state; to secure for all citizens the right to assembly freely, to discuss their affairs, to influence the state affairs through the medium of associations and the press. The achievement of political liberty is becoming the urgent task of the workers, because without it the workers have not, and cannot have, any influence in the affairs of the state, and

for that reason must inevitably remain a degraded and voiceless class totally without rights." (Selected Works, Vol. 1, p. 491.)

Nor did Lenin, brilliant strategist of the proletarian revolution, see a contradiction between the struggle for democracy and for socialism. To him they were inseparable parts of a single whole.

THE NEW FACTOR

Most important of all, however, is a new factor which did not exist in the days of Marx and Engels. We live today in the period of the decline of capitalism, in the epoch of proletarian revolution. The bourgeoisie, unable to rule in the old way, fearing the growing organized power of the toilers, disowns its own revolutionary past and discards its own revolutionary offspring—democracy. This it aims to substitute with its open, brutal, dictatorship—fascism. This is the new factor. This is the significance of the rise of fascism throughout the world. This is the meaning of the offensive of reaction and fascism in the United States. Nurtured by capitalism in its youth, democracy has become a Frankenstein to capitalism in its monopolistic stage, in its age of senility. Such is the dialectic of history.

Engels, in 1895, already foresaw the changing attitude of the bourgeoisie toward democracy, its turn toward violence to destroy its own democratic, legal institutions. He wrote:

"The irony of world history turns everything upside down. We, the 'revolutionists,' the 'rebels'—we are thriving far better on legal methods than on illegal methods and revolt. The parties of order, as they call themselves, are perishing under the legal conditions created by themselves. They cry despairingly with Odilon Barrot: *la legalite nous tue*, legality is the death of us; whereas we, under this legality, get firm muscles and rosy cheeks and look like eternal life." (Introduction, Class Struggles in France, p. 27)

Yes, in the United States as well, reactionary finance capital resorts to force and violence, to illegal methods of struggle. It violates the Wagner Labor Act; tries to nullify the Constitution and with it all democratic liberties. It conducts loud tirades against the danger of "revolution," "dictatorship," and "communism," while in its own inner circles it repeats: "Legality is the death of us."

CHANGED CONDITIONS

The Communist position toward bourgeois democracy has not always been the same. Its tactics have varied in accordance with changing conditions of class relationship. But these tactical changes have never constituted a line di-

rected against democracy as such. We have changed our tactics precisely in order to fight better for democracy under different historic circumstances. The failure to understand this is one of the reasons for the feeling among certain confused people that we have made an about-face in our attitude toward the democratic struggle. Comrade Manuisky, one of the outstanding leaders of the Communist International, answers this question by comparing the immediate post-war period with that of today. He says:

"... The situation is different today. Today, the proletariat in most capitalist countries are not confronted with the alternative of bourgeois democracy or proletarian democracy; they are confronted with the alternative of bourgeois democracy or fascism."

Can anyone dispute the fact that this is also the case in the United States? First, can anyone deny the grave menace of reaction and fascism? Second, does anyone believe that the majority of American people have already been won for socialism? But they are for democracy! They are opposed to fascism! It is from this that we must take our cue.

AID FASCISM

It is clear why the Trotskyites and Lovestoneites adopt the line that they do toward the question of democracy. Serving the class enemy, betraying socialism behind "Leftist" phrases, they aid the offensive of fascism. This is true on a world scale. They work to overthrow the Soviet Republic in the interests of fascism. They are the agents of Franco in Spain and of the Japanese militarists in China. In the U.S. they endeavor to disrupt and disorganize the progressive movement and seek to keep America from becoming a force for world peace, for stopping fascist aggression.

On the other hand, there is the "strange" case of certain honest Socialists who really want to become true Marxist-Leninists but have become enamored of loud revolutionary phrases, have become poisoned in their thinking by the Trotskyites and Lovestoneites. Let us remind such people of what Lenin said in 1918 to those in his own Party who became captivated by "Left" phrases:

"And I shall enlighten you, my amiable friends, as to why such disaster overtook you. It is because you devote more effort to learning by heart and committing to memory revolutionary slogans than to thinking them out."

MASTER MARXISM

... Living Marxism, incorporated in the leadership and activity of the Communist International, is

the foundation for our position today. We say, as did Comrade Dimitroff at the Seventh World Congress:

"We are adherents of Soviet democracy, the democracy of the toilers, the most consistent democracy in the world. But in the capitalist countries we defend and shall continue to defend every inch of bourgeois-democratic liberties which are being attacked by fascism and bourgeois reaction, because the interests of the class struggle of the proletariat so dictate."

Today the fascist-minded sections of American monopoly capital, as part of the world fascist offensive, have embarked upon a concerted reactionary onslaught to restrict, nullify and destroy the democratic parliamentary processes of government to abrogate civil

liberties, to attack and dismember the trade union movement, and to curtail and wipe out all progressive labor and social legislation.

Therefore, under present conditions the defense of American democracy is not only a defensive struggle for safe-guarding the democratic institutions and rights of the people, but simultaneously becomes a counter-offensive of the working class and people against the rule of finance capital.

Thus the dialectic of history create the seemingly paradoxical situation in which to defend bourgeois democracy means to take the field of political struggle against the dominant sections of the bourgeoisie, the financiers of fascism and war—the Morgans and du Ponts, the Girdlers and Fords, the

(Continued on Page 7)

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Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

Shvernik's Proposal

THE PRESIDENT of the Soviet Union, Nicolai Shvernik — a former trade union man, by the way—made the headlines the other day with a proposal for a general review of American-Soviet trade relations. It came during the ceremonies welcoming the new American ambassador, Admiral Alan G. Kirk. Mr. Shvernik said that his country was ready to listen to any American suggestion for boosting trade between the two countries and relaxing economic barriers generally—and that is supposed to be a worthy and world-wide American objective. Instead of making a serious, not to mention a polite reply, our very diplomatic Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, has given the idea an undiplomatic brush-off.

Perhaps the Russians can afford to wait for Mr. Secretary to get off his high-horse. But Americans are bound to be astonished and alarmed, what with five millions out of work, millions more on part-time, and the British Empire market dropping out from under.

Instead of meeting the Soviet offer half-way, considering the new problems facing our country, Acheson comes up with some stale chestnuts to the effect that the Russians had their chance to join the Marshall Plan two years ago, and have stopped sending any manganese to this country. This is the haughty insolence of men who are riding for a fall, but it won't do for the average pedestrian men and women of this country who have to work for a living.

IS THERE any real point in reminding the Russians about the Marshall Plan, when that enterprise has obviously hit the rocks, as the news from London and Paris shows? It is just plain ridiculous. If it were a matter of an international debate in this July of 1949 on whether the Soviet Union was wise or not in rejecting the Marshall Plan, one would think Acheson would prefer not to enter such a debate. For his so-called Plan has tied western Europe into knots. The Soviets, along with their allies, have done very well without it.

Trade within western Europe is about 40 percent of pre-war levels; trade within the eastern European sphere is about two and a half times above pre-war levels. While the Marshall Plan countries were stumped for two months in finding a payments plan that would check the tendency to freeze trade, the Soviet Union, Finland, Poland and Czechoslovakia have just signed a deal for a four-way expansion of trade, without any payment troubles at all.

As for the Soviet's cessation of manganese, everybody knows that this finally came in April, one full year after the American embargo on trade with the Soviet Union. In other words, the Russians continued to send us vital materials (which go into our rearmament, by the way) for 12 full months after the embargo was clamped on them. One would think that Mr. Acheson would hesitate to open up arguments on that.

IN ANY CASE, Shvernik is saying that by-gones ought to be by-gones. There is room for a new start. In the first three months of 1948, this country sold 20 million dollars worth of goods to the Soviet Union; in the first three months of '49, that very small figure had withered away to a bit more than two million. This means unemployment for our workers, and is bound to affect exporters, shippers, manufacturers, farmers and everybody else.

The fact is that the embargo cannot be maintained on a worldwide scale and therefore tends to hurt America more than Russia or anybody else. Western Germany is beginning to trade with eastern Germany and with Poland; that trade is bound to expand. Britain will be forced to do a big business with the Soviet Union, for she hasn't the dollars to buy here or in the western hemisphere. France has a trade mission in Moscow now.

In fact, what's happening is this: American exporters can't get licenses for sales to eastern Europe, but they are increasingly getting requests from Britain, Sweden, and Switzerland for the same items which they can't sell directly. That is just a symptom that the embargo cannot be maintained, except at the cost of injury to Americans, and to American workers in particular.



"Just one more achievement of free enterprise."

Letters from Readers

Prominent Texan Negroes

Austin, Tex.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In the Daily Worker of June 21 there was an article concerning the protests by two prominent Texans against the trial and jailing of three Communist leaders.

Both of these prominent men, Mr. G. J. Sutton and Mr. John Inman, are Negroes. I was surprised to see no mention of this fact in the article. Especially since Mr. Sutton is the only Negro on the San Antonio School Board and, in fact, the only Negro elected to public office in Texas for a good many years.

RUTHE ADDINGTON.

Bares Past Of Baruch

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The concerted effort to portray Bernard M. Baruch as an "elder statesman" may have taken some people in. Not many persons any more remember that Baruch made his fortune manipulating stocks for the Guggenheim copper interests prior to World War I and that his activities as a government administrator led to charges that the public had been overcharged many millions of dollars for copper. A READER.

Objects to Singing Of 'Manana'

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

At the Madison Square Garden meeting of the Civil Rights Congress, Pete Seeger and Betty Saunders rendered some songs. One of these was "Manana," the anti-Mexican, anti-working class contortion. The lyrics were changed and look—a different song with the same tune!

Upon leaving the Garden I heard many people singing "Manana" in the original! Due to its tremendous popularity, I feel that whether it is sung in the original or in the so-called "new" way it helps foster the same kind of reactionary ideas, especially since most of the people do not learn the new lyrics on hearing them once or twice.

My understanding has been that "people's music" is music that arises from the people, from their struggles. "Manana"

and its message was forced on the American people. In times like these, when Wall Street is forcing this "culture" of the "American way of life" down the throats of the world, and when American nationalism has reached a new degree of viciousness, we must be on guard against helping it along. Let's not rationalize!

A MUSICIAN.

Wants More Rallies Like That of CRC

New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

If possible, let's have more rallies like the Civil Rights Congress had at Madison Square Garden. They should be held all over the country, and in the small towns of the country—North, South, East, West. GEORGE PAINE.

Hungarian Student Seeks Correspondence

Budapest, Hungary.

Editor, Daily Worker:

We in Hungary are in a fortunate situation. In our country, liberated by the Red Army of the Soviet Union, we are able to build socialism. Today Hungarian workers are not oppressed job-workers, but free, owners of the political power. In your country, we know that the government is the ready servant of the capitalists and foe of the workers. We know very well what happens at Foley Square in the shameful heresy trial of the "12." I assure you that every honest man sympathizes with you in your struggles against the imperialists. The sun of the warmongers is setting.

Wishing to know more about America's actual life, about your work and struggles, I would like to correspond with a Communist student. I am a student and can tell about the life in Hungary's People's Democracy, and our fight against reaction. I will gladly answer questions.

If possible, I should like to correspond with someone who is coming to Budapest this August for the World Youth Festival, so that we could get to know each other in person.

PETER UNGAR,
Budapest VI,
Andrassy-ut 95,
Hungary.

World of Labor

By George Morris

Why Reuther Asks Dictatorial Powers

WALTER REUTHER, entering another convention of the United Automobile Workers opening in Milwaukee, is following the traditional footsteps of reactionary trade union bureaucracy. He and his administration are entrenching against the union's rank and file. This is the inevitable step of union leaders who lose the confidence of the membership. When demagoguery and false promises no longer suffice to deceive the members, an administration machine finds it necessary to deprive the membership of democratic rights and to institute a dictatorial regime.

In line with that principle, Reuther's hand-picked convention committee on constitutional changes, which has been meeting in Milwaukee prior to the convention, is reported to have recommended proposals:

- To enable the international office to make supervision over locals without the requirement to go through the procedure of suspending the local's officers.

- Permit International Executive Board to prefer charges against any member of the union on a two-thirds vote, and find the member guilty through a trial committee of the IEB. This would by-pass the local, where charges must be preferred before a local trial committee. Under the new rule the member would not even have a right of appeal until the next convention.

- To empower the IEB by a two-thirds vote to revoke a charter or to suspend any or all officers of a subordinate body and even to take possession of the local's properties prior to hearings on charges.

- To hold conventions every two years instead of yearly.

THE PATTERN of those proposals is clear. The aim is to throw fear into the membership, and especially to intimidate opponents. The Reuther administration, although in power for 18 months and with a nearly 100 percent control of the executive board, has not been able to carry out its planned purges and terrorism against opponents, because the locals still retain the democratic and autonomous rights.

The constitution still gives the local membership the sole right to determine whether a member is fit to possess a card or hold office. So far the local unions have had a decisive say on the problems in the shops and whether or not to tackle such problems as speedup and discrimination against members.

Given a constitution that enables them to by-pass the local on trials and punishment of members; place administrators over the local; pull its charter and issue a new one to stooges, the UAW's officialdom would open a new page in the union's history. Henceforth local leaders would have to toe the international office mark because there would always be a club over them. There would always be the threat of a trial in which the judge, prosecutor and jury would be picked by the same hand—the International Executive Board.

SOME READERS of these lines may belong to reactionary-led unions, of which there are many, that already have such dictatorial procedure. But this is a drastic step to try for the strongly democratic spirited UAW members. I saw the UAW, like a broncho that refused to be broken, since its first convention, throw anyone who tried to saddle it with a dictatorial constitution.

The UAW's membership still gives evidence of that vigor, independence and initiative that it inherited from the fighting days of 1937. Reuther has not been able to cow the UAW.

In Ford Local 600, for example, 32 officers and committeemen were not afraid to issue a printed pamphlet charging that Reuther betrayed the anti-speedup strike.

Reuther, waving the red bogey, hopes to get the constitutional powers in the convention to enable him to club the members into line without regard for their own sentiments. Judging by the results of elections of delegates, he faces widespread dissatisfaction. But it remains to be seen whether this dissatisfaction will shape into a unified and fighting progressive opposition on the convention floor. The main fight will appear to be over uninteresting constitutional clauses. But back of that fight will be the issue—a UAW dictatorship or a UAW democracy.

COMING: Dimitrov's Monument . . . By Joseph Starobin . . . In the weekend Worker

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates—Editor
Milton Howard—Associate Editor
Alan Max—Managing Editor
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Daily Worker, New York, Monday, July 11, 1949

Lacking Facts, They Use Slander

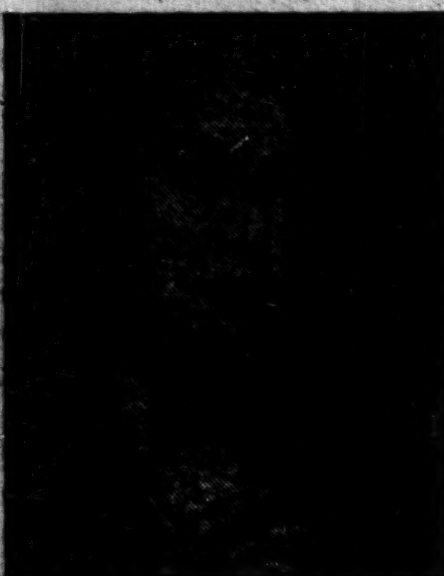
(Continued from Page 2)

ulation, had been allowed to go out of print, many years before the Communist Party reorganized itself in 1945. It made no difference that Foster himself had repudiated much of the material in his books as opinions he no longer held.

Both Judge Medina and Prosecutor McGohey united to prevent the jury from seeing W. Z. Foster's Statement "In Defense of the Communist Party and the Indicted Leaders," since this Statement shattered the stoolpigeon version of Communist theory which is the heart of the Foley Square frameup.

FROM THE MOMENT THE DEFENSE began its refutation, it was obvious that every effort would be made to hamper the defense. McGohey suddenly demanded that John Gates deliver the names of other Americans with whom he had cooperated on a statement for veterans' rights. When Gates refused to act as a stoolpigeon, he was remanded to jail for 30 days by Judge Medina. When Henry Winston and Gus Hall tried to protest, they were sent to jail for the duration of the trial. When Gil Green protested at the gag on his testimony, he too, was jailed.

All this made big headlines, fanned the fires of prej-



CLARK



MEDINA

udice, diverted attention from the fact that the defense was destroying the flimsy structure of McGohey's crude frameup case.

From then on, the Prosecution's case rapidly sank to the low level of character assassination, the rifling of files 20 to 30 years old in the search for some possible clerical error or mistake in job applications, relief records, travel documents, etc. Forgotten was the indictment's charge of a "conspiracy to teach" which began in 1945; a moldy job application signed 15 years ago was triumphantly displayed by McGohey in an attempt to smear Gil Green.

Forgotten mimeographed outlines for study dated 15 to 20 years ago were quoted out of context to prove the 1945 "conspiracy to teach and advocate."

Lacking a single piece of evidence—since none is available for such a fake chage—the Prosecution—aided by Judge Medina—resorts to sneers, trial by prejudice and the bigoted hatred engendered by the "anti-Communist" hysteria which fills the press, in White House interviews, in "loyalty" purges and the ranting of war propaganda.

The Foley Square trial is a witchhunt pure and simple.

WITH EVERY PASSING DAY in the Court, this grows plainer to any unprejudiced observer. The government's prosecutor HAS ABSOLUTELY NOTHING on which to base his bigoted political assaults upon a working class party which has 30 years history in this country of devotion to the popular welfare.

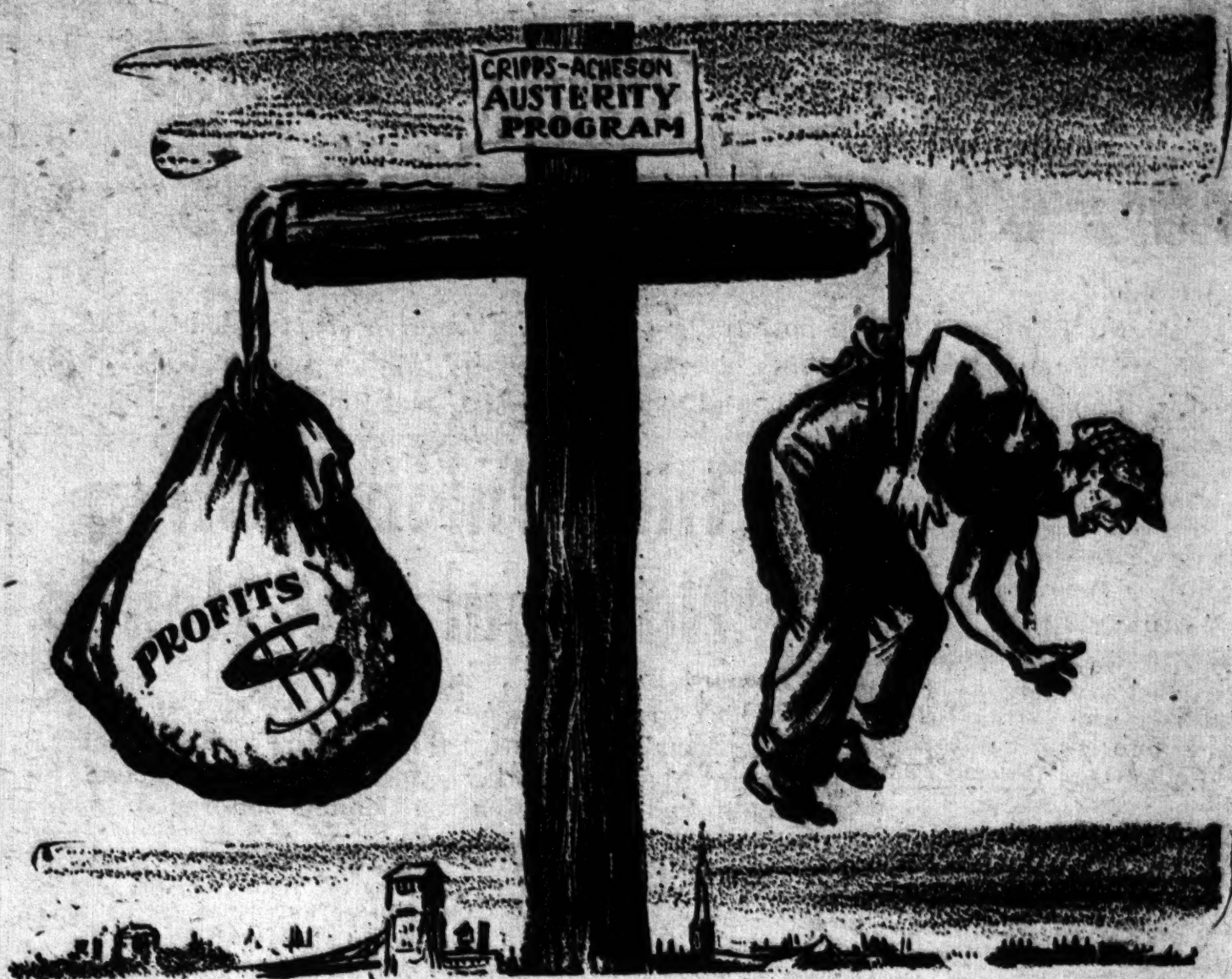
The tactic of intimidation continues in proportion as the defense exposes the emptiness of the indictments. Hardly had Communist Councilman Ben Davis begun his testimony when he faced threats by Judge Medina.

It is time the American public awoke to the dangerous farce that is being played out at Foley Square. If this kind of legal farce can be employed against Communists, will the police state be far behind?

The scandalous violations of all democratic traditions embodied in the Foley Square case gives immense importance to the coming July 16-17 conference on civil liberties which will unite Americans of many creeds against political witchhunts. The three defendants who have been jailed by Judge Medina should be freed at once! Let all citizens raise their voices now. The indictments should be quashed. They are a disgrace and a peril to the nation.

CALVARY

By Fred Ellis



The Communist Position On American Democracy

(Continued from Page 5)

Hearsts and the Vandenberg.

Not to understand that the fight against reaction and fascism is the main historic task of the present and the new form in which the political struggle of the working class and the people for their final emancipation from capitalism is now being conducted—is not to grasp Marxism-Leninism as a guide to action. It means to abandon Marxism, to disarm the proletariat, and to deliver the democratic people into fascist bondage.

WEAKENS MONOPOLY

The anti-fascist policy of support of democracy aims not to strengthen but to limit, restrict and thereby weaken the power of monopoly capital over the economy and political life of our country. The working class together with the broad sections of the population, in developing the democratic and People's Front policy of defense of democracy, takes as its starting point the protection of the standards of living and the safeguarding of the democratic rights of the people as provided for in the American Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and as embodied in such labor legislation as the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

The anti-fascist democratic People's Front policy of defense of democracy, progress and peace, consists in waging a many-sided, consistent struggle for establishing, protecting and extending trade union rights and conditions, civil liberties, and equal rights for the Negro people. It stubbornly fights for the realization of the people's will and mandate by Congress; for guaranteeing the unrestricted power of Congress to enact social and labor legislation; for curbing and ending the usurped powers of the Supreme Court.

It includes further the policy of establishing the democratic control of the people over American foreign policy so as to bring the U. S. A. forward on the international arena as an active and consistent defender of world peace. It demands that Congress enact and enforce federal legislation for curbing the monopolies and trusts, for establishing government control and ownership of the railways, banks and public utilities, for

nally establishing a system of taxation based upon ability to pay, where the trusts and monopolies must bear the tax burden.

DEFEND DEMOCRACY

This policy further insists that the working class and its allies come forward in defense of American democracy as the sole inheritors and defenders of the great progressive and revolutionary traditions and rights of the American people, such as embodied in the Declaration of Independence.

True to the spirit of this heritage and inalienable democratic right, the American working people, united in a democratic front of struggle, will defeat the attempts of the Tories of fascism from coming into power. They will utilize existing democratic rights to preserve and extend life, liberty and pursuit of happiness for the American people and as a springboard for solving future historic tasks.

The question is asked, does our unreserved support of American democratic institutions and liberties signify that we Communists have become supporters of existing bourgeois-democratic governments such as the Roosevelt government?

Our position toward the Roosevelt government in the present situation is conditioned by many factors, chiefly by the concrete relation of class forces in the country, by the central question of defeating reaction and fascism at all costs, and the extent to which the policy of the government contributes, even in a small degree, to this end. We consider that the Roosevelt government was and remains a bourgeois government having at present a liberal bourgeois-democratic program. Our Party has vigorously supported all progressive features and legislative proposals of the Roosevelt administration which, despite their manifest limitations, promote the people's interests, such as the Supreme Court Reform Bill, the Wagner Labor Relations Act, the Wages and Hours Bill, the Reorganization Bill, and the present works and relief recovery program, recognizing full well the limitations of these measures.

At the same time we Communists vigorously oppose, and organize mass resistance to the coalition of reactionary Democrats and Republicans in Congress who are working to defeat Roosevelt's progressive reform legislation. Moreover, we uncompromisingly

oppose and fight against the preparations of the reactionary sections of finance capital to overthrow the Roosevelt government by force and violence.

FOR DEMOCRATIC FRONT

This raises a cardinal question. While our Party opposes and will struggle against all attempts to overthrow or supplant the Roosevelt government by a government of reaction—we believe that the immediate democratic interests of the people require that even fulfillment of the limited, non-socialist progressive statement of policy of Roosevelt requires the establishment of a government based upon and representing and responsible to a democratic front which unites in common action the widest masses of the people.

We take this position because in defending American democracy we not only aim to protect existing bourgeois democratic rights and institutions, but simultaneously to extend present political liberties, as well as rapidly to create the conditions for the establishment of a genuinely democratic anti-fascist government.

In pursuing this policy we will not only help save our class, our people and our country from the horrors of fascist enslavement, but we advance the historic objectives of the working class for achieving the socialist reorganization of society and the establishment of socialist, proletarian democracy, the highest form, and most democratic of all democracies, such as triumphantly flourishes on one-sixth of the globe, in the land of victorious socialism, the U.S.S.R.

In pursuing this policy, we carry out, in accordance with the concrete conditions of our time, the teachings of Lenin when he counseled the workers of all countries:

"... it would be a fundamental mistake to suppose that the struggle for democracy can divert the proletariat from the socialist revolution, or obscure, or overshadow it, etc. On the contrary, just as socialism cannot be victorious unless it introduces complete democracy, so the proletariat will be unable to prepare for victory over the bourgeoisie unless it wages a many-sided, consistent and revolutionary struggle for democracy." (Selected Works, Vol. V, p. 208.)

Chelsea Protests Attacks On Puerto Rican Youths

By Art Shields

Puerto Rican youths are not strolling near their homes in the crowded Chelsea district on Manhattan's West Side these hot nights. If they try to, they are attacked by gangs armed with clubs, bottles and knives. And they are "frisked" and run off by the police, and sometimes locked up.

They are not even sitting on the stoops in front of the homes where they live in stifling tenement flats or tiny furnished rooms.

If they try to do so a cop snarls: "GET GOING! GET!!"

"He talks to us as if we were dogs," said one of the Puerto Rican boys, who had been chased off his own steps many times. Many other boys told me similar stories.

DOZEN BEATEN

If the boys try to visit the Chelsea neighborhood park that lies between Ninth and Tenth Aves. and 27th and 28th Sts. they are attacked by the club and bottle gangs again.

A dozen or more Puerto Rican lads have been beaten up more or less seriously in the park and on the streets in Chelsea this last week.

Most of them are hard-working youths, making an average of \$28 to \$40 a week in factories or on service jobs. Others are unemployed because of the economic crisis.

They are good young fellows, whom any city should welcome.

This pattern of violence against the Puerto Ricans, has disrupted many New York communities. It has now hit Chelsea for the first time.

The Puerto Rican lads used to play baseball and basketball and other games with the Italian and Greek and Jewish and Yugoslav and Irish boys in this district. They got along together until the attacks were instigated last week, when a youth in the park was beaten up.

PROTEST TO POLICE

Other attacks in the park followed. The violence then shifted to the residential streets in the west twenties. And cops began pushing the Puerto Rican youths around more than ever. As many as four or five radio cars could be seen on one block at a time.

Community protests are beginning, with Italians and Puerto Ricans protesting together against the attempt to divide their ranks.

Today a large community delegation will see Acting Capt. Kelly of the W. 30th St. police station. The appointment was arranged last Saturday when a delegation of nine representatives of the American Labor Party, the Young Progressives of America and other neighborhood organizations visited Lieut. Otterstadt at that station.

Italian and Puerto Rican representatives made the following demands:

1. That police stop "frisking" and intimidating Puerto Ricans.
2. That the police see that the park is open to all groups.
3. That the police arrest the men who are inciting and directing the attacks on the Puerto Ricans.

Daniel Carpenter, head of the Hudson Guild, a community organization on W. 27th St., across from the park, where the trouble started, said he had reported the attacks to the police, having witnessed some of the attacks himself. They were "frightening" things, he told Iva Reed, representatives of the Chelsea YPA.

On the Scoreboard, by Lester Rodney, and In This Corner, by Bill Mardo, appear alternately every day and in the weekend Worker.

UE Hits Union-Busting By National CIO Heads

By Bernard Burton

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The General Executive Board of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, third largest CIO affiliate, Friday published a resolution condemning efforts of the national CIO board majority "to dictate to or destroy the other international unions of the CIO." The resolution, adopted June 29, is printed in the latest edition of UE News, which also raps CIO's failure to do anything about unemployment.

"Within the CIO," the resolution declared, "the UE has followed the mandate of the UE membership in fighting for the adoption and carrying out of policies aimed at advancing the welfare of the working people."

"But the UE does not and will not agree to or support the following union-busting, rule or ruin policies that CIO leadership insists upon."

FIGHTS RAIDS

"UE will not submit to raids upon this union, which are encouraged, condoned and carried out by the CIO leadership as a matter of 'CIO policy,' nor will UE agree to or condone raids upon any other CIO unions."

"UE will not agree or submit to the use of CIO funds by CIO officers or staff members to promote secession and dual unionism and connive with employers against the interests of the UE and its membership."

"UE does not agree with nor will it support the efforts of the CIO leadership to hand the membership of one union over to another, as was done in the case of the Farm Equipment Workers, the Wholesale and Retail Workers and others. The UE does not agree to nor will it support the

efforts of CIO leaders to take away the right from the membership of international CIO unions to run their own affairs."

"The UE does not agree to nor will it support the CIO leadership's policy of knuckling under to the Democratic Party machine, and covering up for its failures to deliver on its campaign promises instead of fighting aggressively for the legislative interests of the CIO membership."

WEAKEN CIO

"Such policies as these have already greatly weakened the CIO and harmed its membership. It is up to the membership of our own union, and of all CIO unions, to see to it that such policies are stopped."

An editorial in the same edition of the UE paper scores the national CIO leadership for refusing to recognize or seriously cope with problem of national unemployment. This, the editorial asserts, is "one of the consequences of subordinating the policies of a labor organization to the interests of machine politics."

The paper presents documentary evidence, showing how UE sought to interest the national CIO early this year in a study of the unemployment problem. When its efforts proved unavailing, the union launched its own survey, showing among other things that "government figures on unemployment minimized and concealed the problem instead of directing attention to the necessity of doing something for the people."

Classified Ads

NOTICE OF POLICY
No advertisement will be accepted for insertion in the Daily Worker or The Worker whose accommodations or services are not available to everyone, regardless of color or creed.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

SUBLET 4 large, cool rooms, reasonable. Downtown Manhattan; third floor. Rye. 7-3208.

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MODERN furniture. Built to order. Oak, walnut, mahogany. Cabinet, \$4 E. 11 St. OR 3-3191, 9-5-30 p.m. daily; 9-4-30 Sat.

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PORTABLE RADIOS—All popular makes, savings from 15% to 30%. Standard Brands Dist. 143-4th Ave. (14th St.) GR 3-7819.

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(Upholstery)

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PARENTS. Interracial Camp Sky Mountain is the place for your child this summer. Swimming, table tennis, organized play groups, etc. Good food, excellent supervision. Reasonable rates. \$100 per season, \$55 for one month; \$30 for two weeks. Camp opens July 1, 1949. Miss Lillian A. Seldon, manager, R.F.D. 1, Box 155, Catskill, N. Y. Phone Catskill 067-J1.

TRAVEL

NEED RIDE, Los Angeles, share expenses. Can drive. Call RI 9-3900, Room 708.

TENNIS COURTS

TENNIS COURTS HEDGES HOTEL, Far Rockaway 7-5774 — 243 Beach 19th St., Far Rockaway. Hourly for courts doubling or singles. Sat. Sun. \$1. Weekdays 50c.

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Minimum charge — 2 lines

DEADLINES:

For the Daily Worker: Previous day at noon; for Monday's issue — Friday at 4 p.m.

For The (weekend) Worker: Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.

Ewart Guinier's Candidacy

AN EDITORIAL

In a historic decision, the New York County executive of the American Labor Party has designated as its candidate for the office of Manhattan borough president, Ewart C. Guinier, international secretary-treasurer of the CIO Public Workers, and outstanding Negro leader.

For this action, which seeks to highlight the fight for Negro representation in public office as well as the need to intensify the struggle for Negro rights, the New York County ALP, under the leadership of Congressman Vito Marcantonio, deserves the congratulations and support of all progressives.

Coupled with its designation for re-election of City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, the Manhattan ALP is evidencing the growing fight by labor and progressive forces against President Truman's sell-out of his civil rights campaign promises and the need to cement relations with the powerful Negro liberation movement in the struggle for peace and democracy.

Certainly, Manhattan needs a Negro borough president who can focus attention on the shameful discriminatory ghetto conditions of the Harlem community, the callous police brutality, the rising unemployment which faces the Negro people and that shocking monument to jimmecrow in that borough—Stuyvesant Town.

In view of this forward step by the Manhattan ALP, it is a matter of serious concern that there are some who are challenging this advance by the third party forces. The opposition to the democratic stand of the ALP by Councilman Eugene P. Connolly, who is engaging in a primary struggle, can only weaken and disrupt the third party and progressive movement and serve the interests of reaction in the coming municipal elections.

This opposition not only challenges the principled position by the ALP on Negro representation in public office, but constitutes a direct attack upon the leadership of Rep. Marcantonio, a people's champion in and out of Congress.

The record of the Manhattan ALP membership shows that it will unite behind Rep. Marcantonio and the ALP to nominate Ewart C. Guinier for borough president and thereby guarantee its continued growth as a champion of the people's struggles for peace and democracy.

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RATES: \$55 up
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\$10 A WEEK LESS

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plus all sports with H. ADELL, Director, and

SUMMER BARN THEATRE

with outstanding programs under direction of

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Send \$5 reservation deposit
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Camp Beacon

BEACON, N. Y.
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BY THE WEEK — \$12
per person in cabins

- MAID SERVICE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- CASS CARR'S BAND (Saturday Night)
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- CAFETERIA ON PREMISES

\$5 deposit with each reservation

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CAMP CARS
To: Unity, Beacon, Lakeland and all camps around Sylvan Lake.
Daily 10 a.m.; Fri. 10 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sun. 9 a.m., 1 p.m., and 4:45 p.m.

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AN INTER-RACIAL ADULT CAMP

The most for the least

\$40 and \$43
per week — No Tipping

\$16 Two full day weekend — Friday to Sunday

We can solve your vacation problems EVEN AT LAST MOMENT

FULL SOCIAL STAFF

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Shows every night — Daily Lawn and Open Air Theatre Programs — Movies

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WAR CRIMINALS' HIDDEN LOOT SEIZED IN SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI, July 10 (NCNA).—The Shanghai Military Control Commission has unearthed large quantities of concealed property and materials of war criminals H. H. Kung (Chiang's brother-in-law) and Yen Hsi-shan, the old warlord of Shansi and present Kuomintang "Premier."

Kung's Yangtze Construction Co. had concealed several million U. S. dollars worth of materials with foreign companies, shops, warehouses and factories before Shanghai's liberation. But investigation and the help of Shanghai residents brought them all to light and they have been confiscated.

A total of 1,700 sacks of wheat flour and 100 cases of medicine

and other materials which belonged to warlord Yen Hsi-shan's Northwest Industrial Corp. have been discovered.

At the same time, it was discovered that out of 118,500 shares of the British-owned Levy Corp., 116,200 shares belonged to war criminal H. H. Kung. These shares have been confiscated by the Military Control Commission.

The Fu-Chung Corp. has been found to belong to war criminal T. V. Soong, Chiang Kai-shek's other brother-in-law.

Over 2,800 cases of machinery spare parts and 900 drums of lubricating oil and gasoline belonging to the Kuomintang rear service headquarters have also been brought to light.

Davis

(Continued from Page 2)

his composure. He must have thought at that moment that he was listening to a Judge Lee B. Wyatt who had become just a bit more polished over the years and conforming to the prevailing social standards of New York City where Negroes are a political factor.

Medina had joined Wyatt in spirit.

But more than that: Medina bristled again when the defense sought to introduce as evidence the Supreme Court decision in the Herndon case. This decision invalidated a Georgia law under which Herndon was tried for attempting "to overthrow the government," and to a layman should be more than pertinent to the case of the Communist leaders.

But the judge remarked that he was not going to allow the record of the Herndon case to be presented to the jury. And he was pretty tired of hearing about unconstitutional Jimcrow. "Racial discrimination" was the exact phrase of the judge.

OLD STUFF

All of this was old stuff to Davis. He had heard it from a court in Atlanta when he was in his teens. The judge then hated the mention of Jimcrow so much that he fined Davis \$50 for sitting on the "wrong" side of the color line in a street car. Davis has heard the same thing over and over in New York Magistrate Courts, where tens of cases of brutality by cops against Negro citizens have been brought.

But Davis is not taken aback by the court's attitude. He had already (on May 26) branded the court procedure as "ridiculous and stupid." On the same day he told the judge that the "whole trial is offensive to me and should have been thrown out a long time ago." Of course, he was then threatened with jailing, too.

Only one other set of facts should be noted here. The Southern New York U. S. Court District encompasses both Wall Street and Tammany Hall. Davis, the Negro Communist, is a sworn enemy of both. He is

The People

(Continued from Page 2)

is unfair. We can't try books if we love democracy."

The Negro labor organizer said further, "If the Communist Party can be on trial today, what's going to happen to the Negro people? What's going to happen to the trade unions."

She expressed her alarm over the starvation diet which the three jailed prisoners are obliged to accept.

Miss Moorhead said she cannot forget the excited comments of Europeans that she had heard on the continent several months ago. "You know," she said, "I was in Europe as a delegate to the Second International Women's Congress in Budapest recently. Everywhere I went I heard working people, literary figures, peasants, talk about the trial in the USA. They would ask me how can we reconcile this trial with the boast that our country is the citadel of democracy."

Miss Moorhead said the Europeans expressed their indignation as people who had seen fascism in the flesh, had lived under tyranny.

"And they urged the people of America to see this trial as a danger-signal. That's how it began there, they warned me," she declared.

Both organizers said they were returning to their locals with a heightened understanding of the case—"now that we saw it with our own eyes"—and would spare "no time or energy" until the case is quashed, "until the three men on hunger rations are freed."

a candidate for the City Council with a Tammany man as his opponent.

It is safe to say that Medina owes his appointment as a federal judge to both institutions—Wall Street and Tammany. What is justice for Medina and his sponsors cannot be the same for Davis and the Negro people.

Which of the two represents the Constitution and democracy? Davis polled about 75,000 votes in 1945, running for a seat in New York's City Council, located in the Southern District. Medina was appointed by those who oppress Davis' people.

Cleveland Baptists Back Barrett Bill

The Barrett bill, which would ban dissemination of anti-Semitic and anti-Negro propaganda through the mails and through other channels of commerce, was endorsed by the Cleveland Baptist Association over the weekend. The bill is sponsored by the American Jewish Labor Council and the Jewish People's Fraternal Order.

Sponsors of the measure are in a drive to gather one million signatures by the fall of 1949.

Radio Jimcrow

(Continued from Page 2)

a white dummy before the television cameras.

Lee, who was the keynote speaker, backed the CNA radio and television drive to:

- 1) End stereotypes in American radio and television.
- 2) Open employment in radio and television to Negroes.
- 3) Bring on to the air and to television the truth about Negro life.

An immediate campaign against the Amos 'n Andy program, which has television plans, was also revealed.

Robeson linked radio job bias with the increasing attacks and job losses suffered by Negroes in every industry.

"It's all a part of the hysterical war drive," Robeson said. He warned that "democracy will die in this country if Negroes and progressive artists don't unite to defend the Communist leaders on trial and defeat the guys who run this country for bucks and foster cold war hysteria."

The meeting was chaired by Fredi Washington, actress and secretary of the Negro Actors' Guild. Miss Washington was cheered when, after relating her many Jimcrow experiences, she declared: "I don't intend to be pushed out of my chosen profession. I'm going to fight until I have a right to work."

An organizational report by Ernest Trichlow, chairman of the CNA, outlined some of its achievements, such as eight scholarships in musical composition, choral conducting and improvisation.

As a result of CNA activities, Ben Lawrence is offering classes in advertising art for eight young Negroes. Stanley Moss, head of a copywriting firm, is offering classes in advertising copywriting. Howard Rodman, the radio writer, is offering the same in script writing.

Other speakers included Howard Fast, William L. Patterson, executive director, Civil Rights Congress, and Saul Carson, radio editor of the New Republic.

Denounce Jailing Of 4 YPA Members

The seizure and detention in Youngstown, O., of four members of Young Progressives of America, was denounced Friday as "illegal and without pretext" by Seymour Linfield, executive director of YPA.

The four, Herbert Auerbach, Alan E. Eberman, Elmer Green and Don Rothenberg, YPA Ohio director, had been active the earlier part of the week in protesting the attacks on young Negroes at the city-owned pools.

Reuther Yields to Pay Hike Demand

(Continued from Page 3)

the union that was most responsible for initiating the rank-and-file movement for a wage raise and against speedup. Thirty-one Ford local leaders signed a folder being distributed to delegates charging Reuther with "betraying" their strike against speedup.

Reuther also noted a "united front in Wall Street" for a "boom-and-bust" economy and to reject labor's wage and pension demands. But far from indicating any kind of labor united front, he swung out with a red-baiting tirade. He said the "economic royalists are the fifth column agents of Joe Stalin." The same theme of likening fascism to Communism was given an entire section in Reuther's printed report.

In line with that, the "Daily Worker" is likened to the "Chicago Tribune." The Daily Worker is also singled out for denunciation because of its attacks upon a number of CIO leaders for scuttling the Taft-Hartley fight and abandoning wage demands.

After some pages of such extremely vicious stuff, in which Rep. Marcantonio is likened to Rankin, Reuther declared that "those who choose to follow Communist Party policy, must get out of the CIO." He said he will ask the convention to support that "approach." He expressed dissatisfaction with the CIO's Portland convention policy as not going far enough against the left, but expressed confidence that the next steps contemplated by Murray would result in the expulsions he has been seeking.

GET SAMPLE

A few minutes after Reuther's opening speech the delegates received the first sample of Reuther

democracy. The rules committee brought in a proposal calling for the election of the president-secretary-treasurer and two vice-presidents and three trustees in one roll-call. This despite the constitutional provision for a roll-call for each and a right for a defeated candidate to run for the next post still open. When delegates pointed out that at least the elementary procedure of changing the constitution is necessary, Reuther ruled the report in order.

Delegate Milton Finn of New York Local 259, said that if saving time on roll calls was the issue, more could be accomplished by elimination of the "visiting firemen," meaning the guest speakers. He also objected to the proposal to elect officers Tuesday before delegates have an opportunity to know the stand of candidates on all the major issues before the convention.

Another delegate said "let's preserve a little democracy in this union." On a hand vote it appeared that about a third of the 2,354 delegates opposed the rules committee report.

The principal convention controversy is expected to come on the series of constitutional amendments proposed by the Reutherites to give them a totalitarian control over the union, including the right to seize administrative control and funds of locals, try and expel members over the heads of the local membership and reorganize locals.

Acting on a partial report of the resolutions committee, the convention voted to "get out the vote in 1950" to defeat those who blocked repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

John de Vito of Fisher Body Local 45, Cleveland, opened a discussion with the charge that Truman shares responsibility for the retention of the Taft-Hartley law because he failed to press a fight for its repeal. He called for a one-day protest stoppage by all labor. De Vito was immediately followed by a Reuther supporter who called for the question thus cutting debate.

Other resolutions passed:

- Called for enactment of a "full-employment" program to "eliminate this depression." It consists largely of the "Fair Deal" bills collecting dust in congressional pigeonholes.
- Equal pay for equal work and elimination of special job classifications for women.
- National health program.
- Public housing and mass production of prefabricated houses.

Fight Clark

(Continued from Page 3)

year ago, but were released on their own recognizance.

They are Morris E. Taft, 70, father of four children and a resident of the United States for 41 years; Charles Kratochvil, 68, native of Czechoslovakia, also a father of four, who came here 45 years ago; William Weber, 33, who came from Germany 11 years ago and has one American child, and William Zazulick, 53, who came from the Ukraine 31 years ago and as an American who fought in the recent world war.

Say Delay Exposes Gubichev Frameup

MOSCOW, July 10.—All Soviet newspapers today gave prominence to a Tass News Agency dispatch from New York condemning the "arbitrariness of American justice" in connection with postponement of the espionage trial of Valentine Gubichev, Russian engineer employed by United Nations to Oct. 15.

PRODUCTION PICKS UP IN SHANGHAI MILLS

SHANGHAI, July 10 (NCNA).—The taking over of Shanghai's heavy and light industries by the Military Control Commission has been completed. The Heavy Industry Committee has taken over 21 production units, together with 24 non-productive units including the Iron and Steel Central Committee of the Kuomintang. Measures are being devised for the standardization of products and the division of labor among public and privately-operated factories. A three months' production plan has been worked out for the heavy industries.

The Light Industry Committee

has taken over more than 50 factories, 10 warehouses and 17 institutions with over 65,000 workers and staff members. This includes the China Textile Corporation with its 35 factories, the Textile Machinery Manufacturing Co., the China Tobacco Co. and the Central Pharmacy Co. Most of these factories have resumed production.

Energetic measures are being taken to revive the industrial life and trade of this great metropolis. The shortage of capital of many privately-owned factories arising from unsold goods is being solved by orders placed by the Trading

Bureau of the Shanghai Military Control Commission.

More than 300 privately-owned factories have in this way disposed of part of their unsold stock and begun producing with the proceeds of the sale. The prices paid by the trading department were sometimes greater than the prices quoted.

In one case the Trading Department paid \$370,000 for the yarn of the privately-owned Ta An textile mill which was the ruling price on the day of payment, though the price agreed on the day before was \$320,000.

RADIO

WMCA-570 Kc.
WJZ-680 Kc.
WNYC-710 Kc.
WJZ-770 Kc.
WNYC-830 Kc.

WINS-1090 Kc.
WJZ-1120 Kc.
WJZ-1130 Kc.
WJZ-1150 Kc.

WNYC-1090 Kc.
WNYC-1120 Kc.
WNYC-1130 Kc.
WNYC-1150 Kc.

MORNING

11:00-WNBC-Dr. Paul
WJZ-Modern Romances
WOR-Prescott Robinson
WNYC-Arthur Godfrey Show
WNYC-I Hear America Singing
WQXR-News: Alma Dettinger
11:15-WNBC-We Love and Learn
WOR-Tello-Test
11:30-WNBC-Jack Berch
WOR-Against the Storm
WJZ-Ted Matone
WJZ-Grand Slam
11:45-WNBC-Lora Lawton
WJZ-Galen Drake
WNYC-Rosemary
WQXR-Along the Danube

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNYC-Midday Symphony
WOR-Kate Smith
WNYC-Charles F. McCarthy
WJZ-Variety Show
WNYC-Wendy Warren
WQXR-News: Luncheon Concert

12:15-WNBC-Aunt Jenny

12:30-WOR-Answer Man
WJZ-Herb Sheldon
WNYC-Melba Tread
WNYC-Norman Brookshire
12:45-WNBC-Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WNBC-Mary Margaret McBride
WOR-Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ-Party Time
WNYC-Big Sister
WNYC-Music
WQXR-News: Midday Symphony
1:15-WJZ-Nancy Craig
WNYC-Ma Perkins
1:30-WNBC-Young Dr. Malone
1:45-WNBC-The Guiding Light-Sketch
WOR-Your Marriage
WNYC-Weather Report: News
WJZ-Dorothy Dix
2:00-WNBC-Double or Nothing
WOR-Queen for a Day
WJZ-Breakfast in Hollywood
WNYC-Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR-News: Record Review
2:15-WNBC-Perry Mason
2:30-WNBC-Today's Children

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

All Scheduled Games
WMGM (WCBS-TV)
WMCA (WPIX)
WINS (WABD)

Dodgers
Giants
Yankees

WOR-Second Honeymoon
WJZ-Bride and Groom
WNYC-Nora Drake
WNYC-Symphonic Matinee
WQXR-Curtain at 2:30
2:45-WNBC-Light of the World
WNYC-The Brighter Day
WQXR-Musical Memory Game
3:00-WNBC-Life Can Be Beautiful
WOR-The Trombones
WJZ-Ladies Be Seated
WNYC-David Harum
WQXR-News: Recent Recordings
3:15-WNBC-Road of Life
WNYC-Hilltop House
3:30-WNBC-Pepper Young
WOR-Best Girl
WJZ-Add a Line
WNYC-Robert Q. Lewis
3:45-WNBC-Right to Happiness
4:00-WNBC-Backstage Wife
WOR-Barbara Welles
WNYC-Music
WNYC-Beat the Clock
WQXR-News: Symphonic Matinee
WJZ-Key Kyser
4:15-WNBC-Stella Dallas
4:30-WNBC-Lorenzo Jones
WOR-Johnny Olsen
WNYC-Winner Take All
WJZ-Eleanor and Anna Roosevelt
4:45-WNBC-Young Widder Brown
WNYC-Treasure Bandstand
WJZ-Pat Barnes
5:00-WNBC-When a Girl Marries
WOR-Ted Drake
WJZ-Green Hornet
WNYC-Galen Drake
WQXR-News: Today in Music
5:15-WNBC-Portia Faces Life
WNYC-Sunset Serenade
WQXR-Record Review
5:30-WNBC-Just Plain Bill
WOR-Gabriel Heatter Mailbag
WJZ-Johnny Lusk of Notre Dame
WNYC-Hits and Misses
WQXR-Cocktail Time
5:45-WNBC-Front Page Farrell
WOR-Passing Parade
EVENING
6:00-WNBC-Ken Banghart
WOR-Lyle Van
WNYC-Eric Sevastid
WJZ-Joe Hassel
WNYC-Reviewing Stand
WQXR-News: Music to Remember
6:15-WNBC-Don Pardo

Otto Abetz to Be Tried Tomorrow

PARIS, July 10 (UP). — Otto Abetz, wartime Nazi boss in occupied France, will be tried here Tuesday for war crimes by a French military tribunal in this city where he held sway for more than three years as Adolf Hitler's personal representative.

WJZ-Allen Prescott
WOR-Bob Elson
6:30-WNBC-Wayne Howell Show
WOR-News Reports
WNYC-Curt Massey
6:45-WNBC-Three Star Extra
WJZ-Sammy Kaye
WOR-Stan Lomax
7:00-WNBC-Supper Club
WOR-Fulton Lewis Jr.
WJZ-Headline Edition
WNYC-Spin to Win
WNYC-Masterwork Hour
WQXR-News: Keyboard Artists
7:15-WNBC-News of the World
WOR-Answer Man
WNYC-Spin to Win
WJZ-Elmer Davis
7:30-WNBC-Vincent Lopez Orchestra
WOR-John B. Kennedy
WJZ-Lone Ranger
WNYC-Spin to Win
WQXR-Jacques Fray
7:45-WNBC-Richard Harkness
WOR-Inside of Sports
WNYC-Larry Leiser
8:00-WNBC-One Man's Family
WOR-Straight Arrow
WJZ-Railroad Hour
WNYC-Musical Memories
WNYC-Inner Sanctum
WQXR-News: Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC-Eleanor Stecher
WOR-Peter Salern
WNYC-Young Love
WJZ-Ella May Morse
9:00-WNBC-Claudio Arrau
WOR-News Periscope
WQXR-News: Concert Hall
WNYC-Joan Davis
9:30-WNBC-Preview-All-Star Baseball
WNYC-Jane Pickens
WJZ-Harmonaires
WNYC-Breakfast with Burrows
10:00-WJZ-Arthur Cash
WOR-American Forum
WNYC-Buddy Clark
WNYC-Straw Hat Concert
WNYC-Show Business, Leo Shull
10:15-WJZ-Earl Godwin
10:30-WNBC-Radio Playhouse
WNYC-Blue Barron

Jefferson School Opens Summer Term

The sixth summer term of the Jefferson School of Social Science opens today with a bigger and more varied program than ever in its history. Registration is now going on and will continue all this week.

Classes meet for five weeks, some twice a week, some once a week. There is also a full program of one week morning courses.

Among the new courses offered are "Puerto Rico and U. S. Imperialism," "The Science of Society" in the Spanish language, "Marxism and Religion," "Recent Soviet Criticism," "Developing Economic Crisis," and "Music of Modern Composers."

'Ingram Evenings'

The National Committee to Free the Ingram Family is asking all individuals and organizations interested in the struggle for freedom and equality of the Negro people to observe Ingram Evening from now to July 23, to arouse public opinion and raise funds for the work of the committee.

Literature is available at the Hotel Theresa, 125 St. and Seventh Ave., Room 108.

Condolences

Dressmaker Club expresses sympathy to Liza Lerner on the untimely death of her sister Dora.

I share with you, Alice, the loss of your husband and my dear friend Leo Unger. — Chop.

MOVIE GUIDE

•• Excellent

HAMLET. Laurence Olivier's widely praised version of the Shakespeare play. Manhattan-Park Avenue Theatre.
HOME OF THE BRAVE. Despite serious weaknesses, a pioneering film on Jim Crow. Manhattan-Victoria.
THE QUIET ONE. Despite a narrow psychological approach, a beautifully filmed and sympathetic treatment of a Negro boy. Manhattan-City Theatre.
SYMPHONY OF LIFE. A Soviet musical about a wounded musician's rehabilitation. Manhattan-City Theatre.
MARIUS, FANNY, CESAR. The Marcel Pagnol trilogy of a Marseille waterfront family. Brooklyn-Vogue.
MR. SMITH GOES TO WASHINGTON. Frank Capra's hard-hitting film against machine politics. Manhattan-Empress.

• Good

DEVIL IN THE FLESH. A tragic story of two young lovers in rebellion against middle-class conventions. Manhattan-Paris Theatre.
LOVE STORY. The director of Devil in the Flesh has created another delicate love story with social overtones. Manhattan-Fifth Ave. Playhouse.
MAGIC HORSE. A lively, full length cartoon of an old Russian folk tale. Manhattan-Stanley.
QUARTET. Shallow, but witty and polished stories of Somerset Maugham. Manhattan-Sutton.
RED SHOES. Distinguished by a fine ballet sequence. Manhattan-Bijou.
SORROWFUL JONES. Bob Hope as a stingy bookie. Manhattan-Paramount; Brooklyn-Paramount.
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. Cocteau's decoratively filmed version of the fairy tale. Manhattan-55th St. Playhouse.
HIS GIRL FRIDAY. A revival of Hecht's Front Page with Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. Manhattan-Trans-Lux 60th St.
TOMORROW THE WORLD. The effect on an American household of a Nazi indoctrinated youngster. Manhattan-Alden.
WUTHERING HEIGHTS. Laurence Olivier and Merle Oberon in the romantic Bronte story. Manhattan-Greenwich, Symphony.
DODSWORTH. A revival of the Sinclair Lewis story of an American business man in Europe, with fine performances by Walter Huston and Mary Astor. Brooklyn-Rialto.
DEAD OF NIGHT. An exciting British melodrama with Michael Redgrave. Bronx-Valentine.

Skip

THE RED MENACE. A fascist view of the Communist Party.
HOUSE OF STRANGERS. Chauvinist characterization of Italian Americans.
THE FOUNTAINHEAD. Fascist bombast by Ayn Rand.

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Book Parade

THE DRAMATIC IMPACT and intellectual riches of last March's Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace in New York are expertly recaptured in *Speaking of Peace*. This large-size, paper-bound volume, selling for \$1, is not a verbatim report of

SPEAKING OF PEACE. Daniel S. Gilmor, editor. An edited report of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, New York, March 25, 26, 27, 1949, under the auspices of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. 152 pp. \$1.

that historic parley, but a collection of many of the outstanding speeches, presented in such a way as to provide a vivid picture of the conference and its panels as they occurred.

Here in 152 pages is a distillation of the wisdom of men and women in many fields and from many nations—as many as the State Department would permit entry-gathered together to discuss the way in which international amity and world peace might be achieved.

Clifford Odets, Dmitri Shostakovich, W. E. B. DuBois, Nicholas Guillen, Juan Marinello, A. A. Fadayev, Dr. Harlow Shapley, Dr. R. E. C. Armattoe—these are just a few of the participants whose speeches are reproduced in *Speaking of Peace*.

The National Council and those directly responsible for producing this record deserve thanks for the speed and care with which they have worked.

Speaking of Peace is living, pulsing history. It would be difficult to read through it without stirring to the historic nature of this conference for peace or without sensing the drama and excitement which it engendered.—R.F.

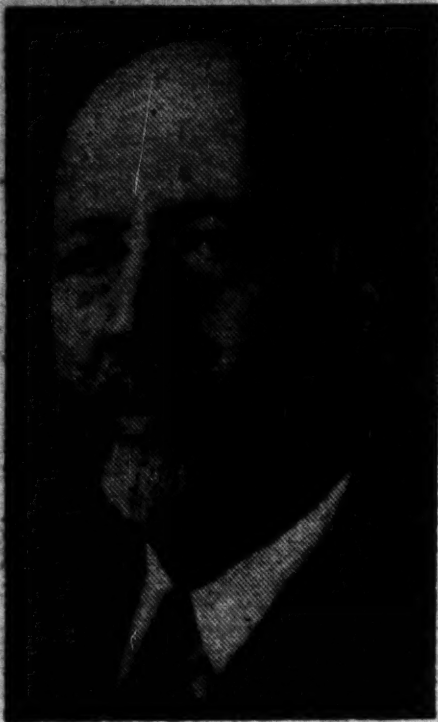
QUEST FOR MYTH, by Richard Chase. Louisiana State University Press. Baton Rouge. 148 pp. \$3.25.

IN HIS *Quest for Myth*, Richard Chase considers a question which has received brilliant exposition in the work, *Illusion and Reality*, by the British Marxist, Christopher Caudwell. According to Chase, "we must think of myth primarily as the aesthetic activity of a man's mind—not primarily as a cultural phenomenon." Caudwell, on the other hand, asserted that the myth, forerunner of poetry and the literary forms which have grown therefrom, "expresses a social truth, a truth about the instincts of man as they fare, not in biological or individual experience, but in associated experience."

Quest for Myth, then, is a very erudite and elaborate evasion of reality, of the economic function and social content of myth in what Caudwell describes as the "childhood of the race." However, since the author has outlined in considerable detail the viewpoints of past and present writers on myth, *Quest for Myth* will be of interest to students of the subject.—R.F.

CHILD GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT, by Elizabeth B. Hurlock. Whittlesey House. New York. \$3.50.

Child Growth and Development is a guide-book for parents. Laying major stress on family relations and the psychology of the growing child, it is, with one or two exceptions, a reflection of currently-accepted methods in child care. The book is simply written. There are many illustrations and a thorough bibliography of recommended works on the subject.—A.M.F.



W. E. B. DU BOIS

THE AMERICAN SUFFRAGE MEDLEY, by Dudley O. McGovney. University of Chicago Press. 201 pp. \$4.50.

The American Suffrage Medley is a thorough documentation of the disfranchisement of large numbers of American people under a system in which almost every state has its own voting laws—laws aimed often at depriving one group or another of the right to vote.

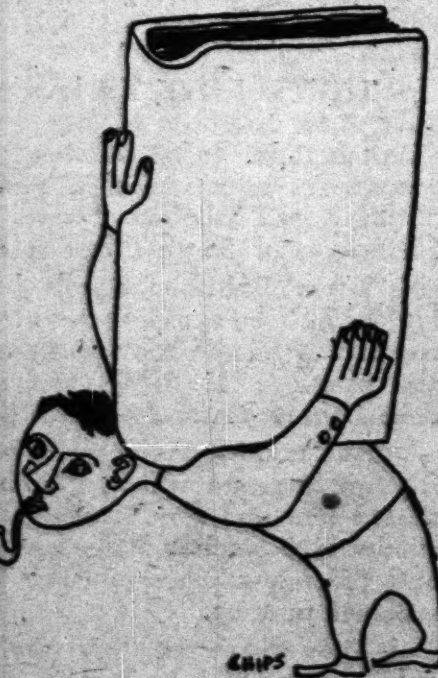
While the author correctly stresses that the Negro people, as a group, are the major victims of disenfranchisement, he shows how reactionary educational, residence property and other qualifications are utilized in non-Southern as well as Southern polltax states to prevent the working population from voting. In Rhode Island, even to this day, only those who have paid taxes on a set minimum real estate or personal property may vote in local elections; Arizona, with a high percentage of Indians in her population—9.2—legally disqualified most of them from voting.

The author properly declares of the sharp restrictions on the vaunted "universal suffrage" Americans are presumed to enjoy:

"If it be said that the medley we have exists because the 'people' of each state have decided who among them may vote, the answer is that in reality it is the politically dominant class that has made the decision."

Unfortunately, the author takes an academician's point of view to argue that Congress does not have the power to abolish the polltax, major example of suffrage restriction, proposing instead that this be done by constitutional amendment—a recommendation that those hostile to polltax repeal have heretofore embraced as a deterrent to prompt legislative action.

However, as a work which traces the "economic class discrimination" in American suffrage law from the founding of the Republic to the present and as a documented expose of the glaringly anti-democratic system in effect today, *The American Suffrage Medley* is a valuable contribution.—R.F.



Today's Films:

Ayn Rand's 'Fountainhead' An Openly Fascist Movie

By Jose Yglesias

AYN RAND, who at an Un-American Committee meeting, characterized a film as Communist propaganda because it showed Russian children smiling, has transmitted some of her ravings into the screen version of her novel *The Fountainhead*. Half Nietz-

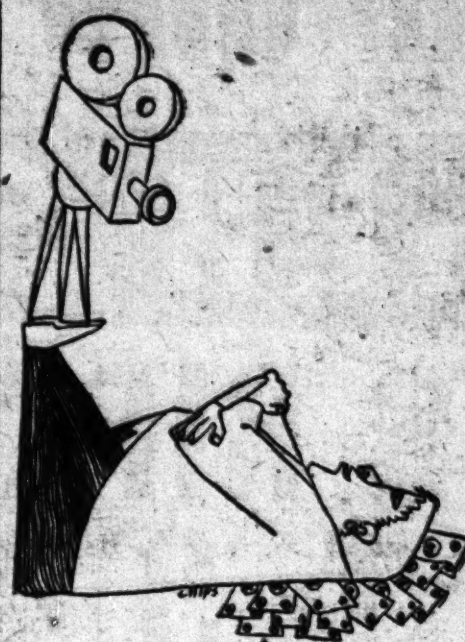
THE FOUNTAINHEAD. Warner Brothers. Produced by Henry Blanke. Screen play by Ayn Rand. With Gary Cooper, Patricia Neal, Raymond Massey, Kent Smith, Henry Hull. At the Strand.

chean, wholly fascist in outlook, this story of the love-life of two supermen probably comes under the heading of wish-fulfillment dreams. Streaked with villainess, rigid as a compulsive nightmare, it is a vulgar, boring affair.

Gary Cooper, uncomfortable in a business suit and haltingly mouthing complete sentences, is a functionalist architect who is unwilling to compromise with the tastes of the "mob." Patricia Neal, honoring only Genius and Beauty, holds herself above the "mob," aloof and lonely, until she meets the architect, a man of Genius and Integrity. She begs him to give up architecture because he is headed for the dangers all men of Genius and Integrity suffer at the hands of the "mob."

When he refuses she marries Raymond Massey, also a man of Genius but one who has corrupted his Integrity by publishing a yellow rag which the "mob" loves. Finally, the architects dynamites a housing project he had designed because his functional design was cluttered up with ornaments. The publishers defend him in his paper until the "mob" stops buying the paper.

BUT THE MAN of Integrity and Genius tells the jury that they must decide for Individualism against Collectivism. The thinking mind, he says, cannot be subordinated to the wishes and opinions of others—this time not using the word "mob." The jury decides for him and the newspaperman kills himself because he had lacked Courage and deserted his new-found Integrity. The movie's last shot shows Patricia Neal riding in an open elevator up the half-constructed structure of the tallest skyscraper to be erected by the man of Integrity and Genius before



the "mob" takes over the world.

Standing atop the building, the wind blowing against him, Gary Cooper stands looking down on us poor people. The only thing the movie spares us is Wagner's Ride of the Valkyries as background music. Otherwise, it speaks out at length a hatred of people; it uses the fascist trick of showing capitalists as tools of the inferior "mob," not as oppressors of people; and it proposes a rule of an elite whose concern should not be for the people but for the imposition of their own mystic genius. Hollywood has produced an openly fascist movie.

'Weaker Sex': Cavalcade Of English Life

The new movie at the Little Carnegie is a later day Cavalcade of English life. *The Weaker Sex* takes up an English family during the war and follows them up to the present day. Unlike the Noel Coward play it is less tied to British imperialism as a way of life, the

THE WEAKER SEX. Eagle Lion release. J. Arthur Rank presentation. Directed by Roy Baker. Screen play by Esther McCracken and Paul Soskin. With Ursula Jeans, Cecil Parker, Joan Hopkins, Derek Bond. At the Little Carnegie.

family in this one being a kind of abstract, lower middle class, Labor Party ideal. They exhibit the same qualities, however, restrained sentimentality, stoicism, cheerfulness and smug resignation.

The movie takes a widowed mother, her two daughters, one

son, and their various fiancés through a series of incidents, involving wartime housekeeping, war anxieties, marriage decisions, post-war family reunions, and leaves them all facing peace-time problems like housing and rationing with a sobriety and confidence based upon vagueness and indefiniteness as to what they and England are about. One thing is certain of the family—they definitely like the King and Queen.

Despite a smooth, technically adept British cast, despite the unsensational air of the scenes with their witty detail, the movie fails to convince one. The truth is that these ordinary citizens do not exist. They're as much a formula as our Hardy family are. What carries them with an audience is that they work out their lives in the context of events like the war with all the ready-made emotional ties which the audience brings to them.

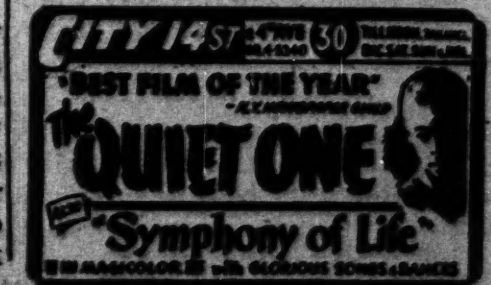
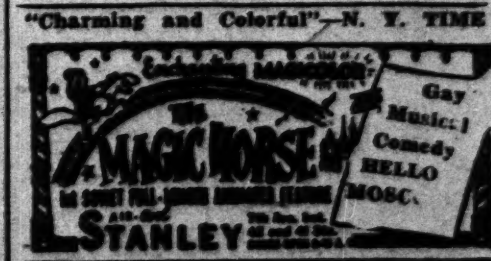
It must be said of *The Weaker Sex*, as we find ourselves often saying of English movies, that in the welter of sheer idiocy of the major and minor productions of Hollywood's its style and intelligent air makes our job much pleasanter.—J. Y.



China Artists To Organize

PEIPING, July 10 (NCNA).—Poets, musicians, painters, woodcut artists and actors will meet to discuss the tasks before them and form a national organization. Experiences and views will be exchanged at the conference by delegates arriving from Manchuria, Northwest China, East and Central China, Shanghai, Nanking and other newly-liberated areas and cities south of the Yangtze, and places not yet liberated. Many delegates from People's Liberation Army units will also attend the conference.

An art exhibition and dramatic and musical performances will be held during the conference. The preparatory committee for the conference has set up a sub-committee to appraise the artistic and literary works of China during the last few years and present awards for the best works.



Music:

A Handy Guidebook For Opera Lovers

The Victor Book of Operas. Simon and Schuster. New York. \$3.50.

By O. V. Clyde

The Victor Book of Operas is the latest of the handy guides to operatic librettos which are becoming popular as the radio spreads operatic performance from coast to coast. Compiled by Louis Biancolli and Robert Bagar, the volume contains the stories and histories of 11 operas. Since it was produced by the Victor Co., it lists only the Victor recordings of the operatic arias which have been recorded. This gives a meagre notion of what is available to the record collector. This is made even thinner by the omission of older Victor recordings which are no longer in the current lists though available in shops specializing in older issues.

The critical comments of the editors naturally invite disagreement quite often. I cannot agree, for example, that Tchaikovsky's Eugene Onegin "shows little development of dramatic ideas." Nor can I follow them in their adula-



tion of Wagner. On the other hand, I find their comments on such composers as Donizetti, Myerbeer, Verdi perceptive and to my taste. The book is detailed and as far as I can judge accurate. For opera lovers who do not care to go directly to the scores, this book will be an informative guide.

Robinson and The Un-Americans

WORKER Sports

DODGERS RIP GIANTS, 7-3

While thousands of seatholders stayed home and took it via radio or television, the Brooklyn Dodgers hung one on the New York Giants yesterday in the rain and mud of Ebbets Field, 7-3, to win the series and save the game. The victory enabled the Dodgers to go into the All-Star game break still in first place, a bare half-game ahead of the twice victorious St. Louis Cardinals and four and a half ahead of the 1948 champs, the Braves.

Jackie Robinson resumed the league leadership in batting in runs by crashing across three vital tallies as he connected for three hits. A crowd of 17,896 saw the game start one hour and 37 minutes late and continue through intermittent downpour.

It was young Erv Palica, relief hero of Friday night, who did it again, holding the Giants to one hit in three innings after Preacher Roe was removed for a pinch hitter. It was Erv's fourth win and three of them have come against the Giants.

Sheldon Jones started for the Giants, but the loser was Andy Hansen, old Dodger baiter who was rapped this day. Jones was off to a lead in the third when Henry Thompson singled Kerr over for his first rbi, but two walks, a single by Snider, who also rapped three hits, and Robby's bases-full single put the Dodgers in front 2-1 in their half.

Sid Gordon's 16th with one aboard swung the see-saw for the Giants in the fourth and Gene Hermanski belted one over the scoreboard to tie it in the fifth. The Dodgers broke in front to stay in the seventh when Snider tripled to center, was rammed home by Robinson's safety, and after a sacrifice, Furillo rapped Robby over. Peeewe Reese's double and a walk brought in Koslo in the eighth, and two more were tallied for insurance following a wild pitch and Robinson's safe bunt.

DESPITE THE MUDDY going, the Dodgers' All-Star combo of Reese and Robinson reeled off two fast doubleplays...

ERSKINE COMING

Carl Erskine is on the way from Fort Worth to help the Dodger pitching staff. The righthander, who won five in a hurry last year for the Dodgers when he came up, has found himself with a record of 10 and 3 and is rated a big league winner by all observers down there. To make room, southpaw Morris Martin was sent back to St. Paul. Bonue pitcher Billy Loes, a Queens lad who has been burning up the New England League, has been moved to Fort Worth to replace Erskine.

Big Stadium Nite

A "Night of Champions" featuring a round robin series between the Yanks, Giants and Dodgers, will be held tonight at the Stadium during the pre-All Star game lull. The proceeds go to the New York Heart Fund, in memory of Herb Pennock, the Babe Ruth Foundation and the Lou Gehrig Memorial Fund. The three teams will play each other for three innings apiece.

Also on the varied bill are a tennis doubles match, golfing accuracy contest and a home run contest with the four leading sluggers of each league taking part. All Star players who meet in the Ebbets Field game tomorrow will be introduced from home plate.

SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Detroit — 000 000 002 — 2 5 2
Chicago — 200 200 00x — 4 7 0
Newhouse, Hutchinson (6), Grissom (8) and Swift; Wight (9-6) and Wheeler. Losing pitcher, Newhouse (10-7).
Detroit — 100 000 000 — 1 2 0
Chicago — 000 000 000 — 0 4 0
Houtteman (6-4) and Robinson; Gumpert (7-7) and Tipton.
Boston at Philadelphia, postponed, rain.

THE LINE SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE
New York — 001 200 000 — 3 7 2
Brooklyn — 002 010 22x — 7 9 0
Jones, Hansen (3), Behrman (7), Koslo (8) and Mueller, Westrum (6); Roe, Palica (7) and Edwards. Winning pitcher, Palica (4-3). Losing pitcher, Hansen (1-4). Home runs—Gordon (16th), Hermanski (5th).

St. Louis — 000 002 011 — 4 13 1
Cincinnati — 001 010 000 — 2 11 0
Brecheen (6-6) and D. Rice;

St. Louis — 200 400 001 — 7 12 2
Cincinnati — 011 010 001 — 4 9 0
Brazle, Staley (9) and Garagiola; Wehmeier, Vander Meer (4) and Cooper. Winning pitcher, Brazle (8-4). Losing pitcher, Wehmeier (2-5). Home run—Howell (1st).

Chicago — 210 200 021 — 8 10 2
Pittsburgh — 002 000 031 — 6 9 2
Rush, Dubiel (8) and Walker; Chesnes, Dickson (4) and McCullough, Fitzgerald (7). Winning pitcher, Rush (7-10). Losing pitcher, Chesnes (4-4). Home run—Kiner (22nd).

Chicago — 520 020 — 9 10 1
Pittsburgh — 200 022 — 6 11 0
Chipman, Lade (5), Dubiel (6) and Owen; Werle, Poat (1), Casey (5), Bonham (6) and Masi. Winning pitcher, Chipman (6-5). Losing pitcher, Werle (5-6). Home runs—Sauer (15th), Custine (3rd), Cavaretta (5th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Washington at New York (2), rain.

(1st game, six innings, rain)
Cleveland — 021 031 — 7 12 1
St. Louis — 300 001 — 4 6 1
Feller (6) and Hegan; Carver; Ferrick, Ferrick (5) and Lollar. Losing pitcher, Carver (5-9). Home runs—Graham, 2 (14th, 15th).
Cleveland at St. Louis, 2d game, wet grounds.

Philad'phia 010 003 001 — 3 7 1
Boston — 100 502 00x — 8 12 0
Coleman (7-8) and Guerra; Kinder (9-4) and Tebbetts. Home runs—Majeski (7th), DiMaggio (8th), Chapman 2 (12, 13).

Philad'phia 040 030 03 — 10 12 2
Boston — 710 300 0x — 11 11 0
Shantz, Scheib (1), Fowler (2) and Astroth, Guerra (2); Masterson, Hughson (2), Stobbs (8), Kramer (8) and Batts. Winning pitcher, Hughson (4-2). Losing pitcher, Shantz (3-5). Home runs—Williams (20th), Majeski (8th).

Ray 8-5 Over Kid Tonight

Despite persistent showers yesterday the weather bureau forecast "fair and cool" for tonight's title fight in which Ray Robinson will defend his world welterweight crown against Cuban Kid Gavilan in Philadelphia's huge Municipal Stadium.

Heartened by the favorable forecast, matchmaker Johnny Attell predicted a crowd of 35,000 and a gate of \$185,000. He said the crowd would include 2,000 from Cuba and nearly 15,000 from New York.

Robinson was favored at 8-5 to make a successful fourth defense of his 147-pound title, although he was reported to be having much difficulty paring down to the weight limit that he went through an extra four-round boxing drill at

Pompton Lakes, N. J., yesterday.

Because of Robinson's weight difficulties and because of Gavilan's youth and speed, the betting price of 8-5 was much shorter than the quotation before any of Ray's three previous defenses against Jimmy Doyle, Chuck Taylor or Bernard Docusen. Although Robinson, at 28, might be weakened by paring down to 147 pounds for the first time in more than a year, most followers felt that the great champion from New York could still retain enough of his prowess to beat the 23-year-old Cuban.

During his remarkable career, Robinson displayed such prowess that many experts rate him the greatest all-round fighter ever. The tall, slender boxer suffered but one defeat and two draws in 85 ama-

teur and 98 professional fights. He knocked out 63 of his professional opponents.

Their 15-round tilt will NOT be broadcast or televised in the United States; however, it will be short-waved to Cuba.

Since losing to Robinson in September, Cavilan has registered seven straight victories, including two over lightweight champion Ike Williams. He has never been knocked down.

At camp yesterday, Robinson predicted victory; but he would not forecast a knockout. Cavilan, resting at a Philadelphia hotel, said he expected to weigh 146½. He said he was confident of victory, possibly by a knockout. "After six rounds, I'll be complete boss of the fight," he concluded.

By Lester Rodney

And now they're putting their "un-American" screws on Jackie Robinson! The evil forces in our country which want to start a war have browbeaten Hollywood, knocked out all writers with guts and independence and terrorized the rest. They intimidated teachers who stand for peace with the naked threat of firing. And they're worried sick about the ringing and profound statement of the great American Paul Robeson, who they can never bulldoze, that the millions of oppressed Negro Americans would never follow Wall Street in the aggressive, criminal war it wants against the land of socialism.

So the un-American Committee of Dies of Texas, Rankin of Mississippi and now Woods of Georgia has "invited" the Dodger star to testify in opposition to Robeson. Robinson is the first Negro athlete to break through the once lily white walls of our National Pastime. Robeson, later to become a giant peoples' artist and spokesman for his people, was the first Negro athlete to break through as a recognized All American football star. Robeson of Rutgers was a byword in American sportdom long before his glorious voice and uncompromising fight for his people spread his fame beyond this country's frontiers.

The Negro people, and all democratic Americans, are of course proud of both Paul Robeson and Jackie Robinson, with good reason. The Un-American gang in Washington think they can pull a swifty by having Robinson testify to "refute Robeson." They think they have him on the spot they want him.

ROBINSON HAD JUST returned with the Dodgers from Boston Friday night when I saw him in the Ebbets Field dugout before the night game with the Giants. He wasn't too sure what it was all about and wasn't inclined to talk too much about it. When the press bombarded him during the afternoon for a statement, giving the usual distorted and out-of-context version of what Robeson had actually said in Europe, Robinson said:

"I'd fight any aggressor—that includes any aggressor, as well as the Russians."

This is a natural answer to a specific question. As an infantryman in World War Two, Robinson proved he knew how to defend his country from its actual enemies, even though he met Jimcrowing in the process. It's unfortunate that what Robinson and many others being hit with this one don't seem to realize is that this is actually a trick question aimed at helping stir the war hysteria. For nobody threatens our country, least of all the Soviet Union, land of socialism, which by its very makeup is incapable of aggression.

Jack went on to say, "I'll fight any one who tries to take away from me my American heritage. I want to fight for my child's right to live in this country, and for any other child's."

Well spoken. And mark well, members of witch hunt committees, Jimcrowers and Ku Kluxers. He said "I'd fight ANY ONE who tries to take away from me my American heritage."

Finally an attempt was made by the press to get him to directly attack Robeson and Robeson's statement (as vulgarized by the reporters of course). Robinson said to this:

"All I can say is that Paul Robeson speaks only for Paul Robeson." (That night in the dugout he added that Jackie Robinson speaks only for Jackie Robinson). "I'm not too familiar with what he said, and I'll have to study it before I can comment on it."

Robinson is very wrong here. Paul Robeson speaks for more than just Paul Robeson or the un-Americans would not be in such a frantic dither about what he says. And like it or not, Jackie Robinson speaks for more than Jackie Robinson.

BUT WHATEVER TRICK questions or powerful levers the un-Americans use, they can never really separate the Robesons from the Robinsons. For the Robeson crashing through in 1919 and fighting Jimcrow the length and breadth of the land every day since then paved the way for the Robinson leading both leagues in batting in 1949. Just as the Robinson who broke through the Klan threat in Atlanta this spring to thrill the growing new south with Atlanta's first inter-racial game paves the way for future Robesons and Robinsons at Atlanta and elsewhere.

They are linked in the real history of our country, gloriously and inextricably! And what they stand for, true democracy, is what Rankin and Wood REALLY fear, not any mythical attack by Russia.

Don't think for a moment that Rep. Wood of Georgia, Talmadge's man and bitter foe of anti-lynch and poll tax repeal legislation, doesn't know that Robinson defied threats to play with his team in Atlanta. Don't think he likes southern kids reading Robinson's batting average.

THEY'D LOVE TO knock him down a peg. He's a little too militant for the taste of Jimcrowers. He says what he thinks about discrimination. In his autobiography he minced no words about his experiences as a rookie in Florida. On the ballfield he takes no insulting guff whether it comes from a Leo Durocher, a Mickey Livingston of South Carolina or a Schoolboy Rowe of Arkansas.

When Robinson stands before the Un-Americans in Washington, he'll be standing before the enemies of his own people, the enemies of all the American people, the enemies of peace, decency and progress. He'll be standing before the bunch the late President Roosevelt was forced to denounce as "sordid."

And nothing in the world is more certain than that he'll be confronting a group which, if it had its way, would never have permitted him and Roy Campanella and Larry Doby and Don Newcombe and Satchell Paige and Monte Irvin and Henry Thompson and the many more to come to take their rightful places in our national pastime.

They didn't get their way. Paul Robeson, among others, had a little something to say about that!